THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,485—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
18th "	MOREA	11020		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10020
30th "	MALOJA	11000		
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000		
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000		
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000		
9th "	ARABIA	8000		
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11020
23th "	*ARCADIA	7000		
30th "	PERSIA	8000		
6th April.	MARMORA	10020		
13th "	MOOLTAN	10000		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000		
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12000
11th "	EGYPT	8000		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
	ARABIA	8000		

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1.30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
a Prasident	3310	Bremer	8th November.
b Kanzler	3000	Schutt	19th November.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

14, Medow Street, Bombay, 9th October, 1911.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of Vienna	4672	....	....	9 Nov.	...
City of London	9020	....	....	21 Nov.	...
				Calcutta	
City of Benares	6973	....	....	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	....	17 Nov.	2 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	....	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	2 Dec.	3 Jan.'12	...
City of Birmingham	7000	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	12 Jan.	15 Jan. '12
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1912	8 Jan.'12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	6415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6629	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	14 Feb.	13 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	2 Feb.	26 Feb.	26 Mar.	29 Mar.
City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	...	...	12 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7809	13 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	6415	26 Mar.	15 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6329	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

N.B.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	453	1,021	459	936
" Liverpool	606	957	465	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All mail ships have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares aforesaid include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock,

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	9th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	10th Nov.	6 a.m.	† direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	13th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Wednesday 8th November, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Circ 1).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th November, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected,
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection,
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured,
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival,
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	15th Nov. 1911
Africa	4720	E. Saberich	1st Dec, "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	15th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3929	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	15th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	15th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Chiunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Danneeker	27th April "
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich	25th " "
China	6017	P. Pavisich	23th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	5046	B. Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 750
" Class to London via Trieste	" 579 to 644*
" Class to London via Trieste and back	" 901 to 1035*
Second Class to Trieste or Venice	" 350
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
" Class to London via Trieste	" 429 to 449*
" Class to London via Trieste and back	" 633 to 723*

*Fares according to class of railway.

** Fares according to Route on Railway,

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London via Trieste	" 529 to 594*
" Class to London via Trieste and back	" 833 to 963*

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tarren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	S. Chiunak	24th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

inch by 4½ inch	...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch	...Annas 14 per do. "

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 1½ per thousand*

If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Honkkong
Madras	Malacca	Canton.
Rangoon	Sarnia Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Hankow
Penang	Batavia	Yokohama
Puket	Sourabaya	Kobe
Tampingi (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BROOKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, are also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREEE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Cuttacong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nawara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe,
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

CRYSTAL NEEDS.

WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.

VASES.

BOWLS.

TRAYS.

CANDLESTICKS.

BERRY PLATES.

CUPS for ICES.

PITCHERS.

"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

Hawkes Cut Glass may no more be classed with "Cut Glass" "EN MASSE" than unmarked silver may be grouped with "sterling."

The Hawkes signature, is as significant, indeed, and bears the same meaning in glass as does the time-honoured wood on the more precious metal.

Hawkes Glass is the acknowledged Artistic Cut Glass made to-day, possessing a luminous clarity, a sparkle, a grace wholly "Hawkes."

AND CRYSTAL NOVELTIES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750 000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,800,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG;

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	Do HONGKEW
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SINGAPORE
FOOCHOW	MANILA	SOURABAYA
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	YOLLO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND, AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Ufafoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	17,62,500
Reserve Fund	"	5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 4 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 3 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND,—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... "	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... "	17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1718.

Telegraphic Add: TEXACOIL, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

OF

HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test.
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED

SINGAPORE

RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS

in various Shapes and Designs and well finished. An article suitable for the

DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.

Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show

AT

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

THE ITALIAN STORES.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 12s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 84 Strand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

FOR SALE.

ON the 25th November at 1 p. m. a PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at DAMAUM, before the Committee referred to in para 3, article 156 of the Regulations of the Financial Department, for the sale of 57 cannons, being 25 of bronze and 32 of iron, existing in the same District, under the following terms:—

1ST. All those who wish to bid shall have to make a previous deposit of Rs. 25 at the Government Treasury handing over the voucher of the deposit to the Committee in order to be admitted as bidders.

2ND. The deposit of those who should not succeed in offering the highest bid will be returned, and the highest bidder shall have to strengthen, within 24 hours, his deposit of Rs. 250 with additional Rs. 2,750 so as to make up the amount of Rs. 3,000, which will be taken into account in the payment of the full value of the purchase.

3RD. All cannons will be put up for sale in one lot, and given to the highest bidder, a regular statement of the transaction being immediately drawn up and submitted to Government for approval.

4TH. The starting bid will be Rs. 25,000 for the bronze cannons and Rs. 901 for the iron ones.

5TH. The highest bidder shall have to sign the final bond of purchase within fifteen days from the date on which the approval of the statement is notified to him, and then on he shall have to cut down the cannons at least into two pieces, the payment of the price of the sale being effected on the act of signing the final bond with the discount of the deposit.

6TH. The purchaser shall have to remove within ninety days from the date of the final bond, all the Bronze and Iron Metal, after having paid the full value of the purchase.

Accountant's Office at Damaum, 23rd October, 1911.

(Sd.) BENTO COSME CONSTANTINO FLORES, Accountant.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.
(Including Dhrangadra State Railway.)

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF JODKA OR OTHER TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of JODKA or other TIMBER METRE-GAUGE SLEEPERS, of the following descriptions, which will be received by the Manager of this Railway, at his Office, at Bhavnagar Para, by noon (upto 12 o'clock, Standard time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1911 for delivery into Railway wagons at Bhavnagar Terminus or Bhavnagar Bandar:—

No. 5,000 SEMI SQUARE SLEEPERS, 6' × 8" × 4½" [The Sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long; minimum width at bottom 8 (eight) inches and at top 6 (six) inches; minimum thickness 4½" (four and a half) inches.]

No. 15,000 HALF ROUND SLEEPERS, 6' × 9" × 4½" [The Sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long; 9 (nine) inches minimum width at base and 4½ (four and a half) inches minimum thickness.]

No. 15,000 HALF ROUND SLEEPERS, 6' × 8" × 4" [The Sleepers should be 6 (six) feet long; 8 (eight) inches minimum width at base and 4 (four) inches minimum thickness.]

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to the Undersigned, on payment of Re. 1.

THOS. WHEELER, Manager.

Bhavnagar Para, dated 1st November, 1911.

WE beg to announce having AUTHORIZED Mr. F. H. OEURSMANS, TO SIGN, our Firm Per Pro.

A. MORITZ & Co.

THE IMPERIAL PROCESSIONS.
A GRAND FEATURE OF DELHI DURBAR.
THE LONGEST VIEW WITH BEST ACCOMMODATION.
(i. e. sofas and chairs)
and shortest confinement to seats.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE.
Just in front of the exit (Delhi) gate of the fort.
Apply Shar.

RATES CURRENT UP TO 25TH NOVEMBER, 1911.

1. Seats on the Eastern side of Jumna Musjid, the most prominent one, giving the best and longest sight—
(a) Sofas Rs. 20 per seat.
(b) Chairs Rs. 15 per seat.
2. Chairs on other sides Rs. 10 and 7 per seat.
3. Seats for parda ladies with best parda arrangements and female attendants—
Chair Rs. 7 per seat.
Other seats Rs. 5 per seat.

A separate space specified for Europeans.

THE KING EDWARD All India Memorial Foundation Stone Ceremony can be witnessed from the Eastern Front Seats at Rs. 3 Per Seats.

Discount.

Purchasers of more than 10 tickets will be allowed 5 per cent discount.

AGENTS.
Special terms for Agents.
N. B.—No refund on Tickets once issued.
Apply to
SHRI KRISHN DASS,
Garwala and Banker, DELHI.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.
SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE. Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.

NORTH-WEST ROUTE. Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba) D.	22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D.	21-30
Delhi ..... A.	6-57	Delhi ..... A.	8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi ..... D.	22-45	Delhi ..... D.	21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A.	7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A.	8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

WANTED.

EUROPEAN, young, energetic and of good address TO CANVASS for ADVERTISEMENTS. One with previous experience preferred. Apply with credentials to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STEEL SLEEPERS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and should be submitted to the Manager, North Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, up to 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1911, for the PURCHASE of about 5,000 tons of UNSERVICEABLE STEEL SLEEPERS, lying at Samasatta, Kotri, Shukkur, Multan and other places on the Railway. Tenders will be opened in the Manager's office on the date and hour mentioned in the presence of any Tenderers desiring to be present.

2. Form of Tenders with particulars of conditions of sale can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore.

3. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender and reserves the right to reject the whole of the Tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated 1st November, 1911.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO LET. "SOMMERSET COTTAGE," Warden Road, Cumballa Hill, for about one year from 15th November. Dining-Room, Drawing-room, 4 Bedrooms with Dressing-room. Excellent Stabling and Servant's accommodation. Rent Rs. 300. For particulars apply to

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 32, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the remaining furniture belonging to G. G. Tejpal, Esq. at Tejpal Hall, will be resumed TO-DAY (Tuesday), from lot No. 246.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th November, 1911.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS, WINES, SHOP FURNITURE &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees in possession Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th inst at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) in the shop on the ground-floor of the Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. W. H. Rayner & Co., consisting of tinned and bottled provisions and oilmanstores such as biscuits, jams preserved fruits, meats, fish, bacon, pickles, sauces, teas, e.c., also wines such as claret, sherry, port, Marsala, nocx, gin, &c. and shop furniture such as marble top counter, glass cupboard, show case tables and sundries.

Cash will be required at the time of sale. The goods are on view now.

SALE OF 100 TONS POWELLIZED WOOD SCANTLINGS, at Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.'s Works, at Tank Bander.

Under instructions from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., Agents for the Powell Wood Process Co., Tank Bunder, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tank Bunder, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

About 100 tons Powellized Pronik scantlings in small lots to suit buyers.

Sizes 5 by 3, 6 by 3, 6 by 1, 8 by 1, 5 by 1, 3 by 2, 2 by 3, 4 by 3, 5 by 3, 6 by 3, 8 by 3 9 by 3, 4 by 4, 5 by 4, 6 by 4, 7 by 4, 4 by 1½, 5 by 1½, 6 by 1½ 8 by 1½, 5 by 2, 6 by 2, 7 by 2, 8 by 2, 7 by 7, 8 by 8, 6 by 6, 6 by 6, 5 by 5, 6 by 5, and other odd sizes in lengths up to 16 feet.

N. B.—This wood will not be attacked by white ants and dry rot, and is suitable for building, owing to its superior strength and durability.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 10th November, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parasram, Jewellers shop, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Clifton, Photographers, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs with mirror border, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, full sized mahogany, billiard table by John Roberts with balls, cues, etc., large size Chubb's safe as stand, oil and water colour pictures, carpets, cane furniture, refrigerator ice box, Chinaware, Zinc lined teak marble pillars, table and hanging lamps, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, screens, weighing chain large size cooking stove, English and Lazarus mate drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, fitted valve, English-made bedroom suite, Robe-made Chesterfield easy chairs, photographic kit, Hopkinson and Cope improved Albion press, photo types, photographic show cases, chandeliers, gas lamps, large telescope etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF ENGINE, BOILER LATHES, etc., of the Vulkan Iron Works, at Foras Road.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 3 p.m. (S. T., at Foras Road, next to the Municipal Stores, the following consisting of Engine by Roney and Co., boiler, lathes, punching, pruning, wheel cutting, drilling screwing machines, fans, patterns of all sorts, etc.

N.B.—The above will be put up at first in one lot as a going concern, and if not sold then the same will be off red for sale in separate lots.

The machinery will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th November, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P. M., (S. T.)

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 75, 73a, 69 and 71, 129, 133 to 147, 16, Case Nos. 30, 29, 48, Sopari Baug Road, (Parel).

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 7th November, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 9th November, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rahim Mansions, ground floor near the Wesleyan Church, on Colaba Causeway, by order of the concerned very valuable French and mahogany polished new designed household furniture, such as tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble top tables and teapoys, single and double mirror door almyrahs, clothes and hanging presses, wardrobes, washhand tables, hat stands, chest of drawers, cottage and square pianos, English palm stands, rich oil paintings writing tables with drawers, chairs, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 7th November, 1911.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner and Manager: Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
presents the
BANDMANN OPERA CO
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, NOV. 7.
For the first time in Bombay
The Great London and New York Success
THE
BALKAN PRINCESS,
a Musical Play by Frederick Lonsdale and Frank Curzon.

From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London,
Wed. and Thursday THE QUAKER GIRL.
Friday OUR MISS GIBBS.
Saturday A WALTZ DREAM.
Mon. & Tues. 13th & 14th. A CHOCOLATE SOLDIER.

Price Rs. 5, 3, and Re. 1.
Boxes Rs. 25 and Rs. 40.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence 9-30.
Plan of seats at Rose and Co.

EMPIR THEATRE
Management, D. E. D. COHEN, Grand Opera House Calcutta.

RETURN AND FAREWELL VISIT.
For a Special Engagement
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
TUESDAY, Nov. 7TH.
MR. HENRY DALLAS' Coy.
THE FOLLIES
By arrangement with H. G. PELISSIER, from the Apollo Theatre, London.
IN
AN ENTIRELY
NEW MUSICAL MELANGE
introducing
THE FAMOUS
"BEVERAGE QUARTETTES"
AND
PELISSIER'S HIGHLY AMUSING BURLESQUE OF
A MUSIC HALL,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
THURSDAY, NOV. 9TH.
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY'S.
HARRY A. DOOLEY, Genl. Manager.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
"THE SHERIFF'S DAUGHTER."
"A FATAL SONATA."
FOOLSHEAD, TOTO, JANE, M. PRINCE.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

SKATING RINK.

OPEN DAILY.
PRACTICE SESSION:—8 to 9 A. M.
Ladies only—9-30 to 10-30 A. M.
EVENING SESSION—6 to 8
BAND EVERY THURSDAY.
NIGHT SESSION:—9-30 to 11-30
BAND EVERY NIGHT SESSION.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe drilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Gamma 125 ° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Goorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. CORLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

FOR PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND ROYAL MENAGERIE
of Performing Wild Animals.
LOCATION, CHOWPATI,
next the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
MORE STAR NUMBERS.
By our all round Company of London and Continental Artistes.
THURSDAY, Nov. 9th.
Grand Benefit Performance in Aid of DR. MASINA'S HOSPITAL FUND.

Next Matinees Sat. and Sunday Nov. 11th & 12th Doors Open at 3 o'clock Commence at 4 o'clock. Children, Half Price at Matinees only.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Full Box 6 Seats, Rs. 20; Single Seat Box Rs. 4; First Chairs, Rs. 3; Second Chairs, Rs. 2½; Stalls Re. 1; Gallery (Natives only) As. 8.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to the 1 and 2 Rupees Seats.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., or at the Circus Tent, where Seats can be booked.

NOTICE:—Special arrangements made for Zenana Ladies.

MADAM HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress,
F. FELIX, Equestrian Director.
R. ALTON & W. SIMONS, Agents.
W. HARMSTON, Manager.
C. H. BRUCE, Bandmaster.

MUSIC, MUSIC.

S. ROSE and Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

SONGS WORTH SINGING.

Two Songs { a Stars / b adoration } Db Eb (Eb-F) F Jos Adams,
Wilt thou be my Dearie Eb F (Eb-F) G ... A. W. Marchant.
I call thee love as in a Dream Ab Bb (D-E) C ... Seymour Ellis.
One and Twenty Eb (Bb-Eb) G ... J. Fraser.
The World is at Rest F.G (D-E) Ab Bb ... ... Daisy W. Gunn.
Two Songs { a tis not Inconstancy / b The Rainbow } 2 keys C Pastons Cooper.
Love's Atonement Bb (F-F) C ... Bothwell Thomson
Mignonette Eb F (C-F) ... ... Seymour Ellis
One Valse more D. F. ... ... Octave Cremieux
The Yachtsman's Bride Bb (Bb D) C ... Joscelyn Noel.
The Birth of a Rose C. (C-E) Eb.. Harold Douglas.
Dreams of the Summer Night High and low voice ... ... C. B. Hawley.
Only a Flower C.D (C-E) Eb ... Seymour Ellis.
Give a man a Horse he can ride G. A (D-F) B ... ... Lambert.
There's Love in the Land E. (C-F) F ... Karoly Kisy.
Life Short Tale C. (A-E) D. ... Ed. Lemare.
Only to Love you Bb C (E-F) Eb.. Arther Godfrey.
Czech Peasant Song D. (A-D) ... Percy Godfrey.
Good a Minstrel Db Eb (Bb-F) ... Ch. Marshall.
Primrose C. Bb (D-F) F.... ... Seymour Ellis.
Where Violets Grow Bb C (D-D) Eb ... Seymour Ellis.
For you alone Eb. Eb. F (D-G) G ... Henry E. Geehe.
Rose of my Heart C. (C-E) D ... Howard Fisher.
Golden Broom The (Bb-F) ... Ch. Braun.
My Love Loves me to-day Eb-F (C-F) G ... Adela Verne.
The Star of Home Bb C. (D-E) D. Eb ... Alan Baird.
Bring me Red Roses Eb. F (C-D) G. A. ... Seymour Ellis,
For you alone Db Eb (C-F) F. G. Henry E Geehe.
(Sig Caruso's Great English Song.)

COMPLETE WITH WORDS AND MUSIC.
PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

SACRED SONGS—
A Voice from Paradise D. Eb (E-E) F ... ... Seymour Ellis.
Sun of my Soul C. D (F-D) F. ... Jos. Adams.
My Kingdom F. G (D-E) Ab ... Jos. Adams.
The Nazarene C. D (C-D) F. ... Jos. Adams.
The Lord is my Shepherd D. F... Jos. Adams.
Thy will be done C. Db (D-Eb) Eb Francis Bohr.

PRICE Re. 1-4 EACH.

SEND FOR
S. ROSE & Co's.
COMPLETE LIST OF VOCAL MUSIC.

NEW MUSICAL COMEDY OPERAS.

The Count of Luxembourg ...	by	Lehar
Peggy	"	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	"	Lionel Monckton
The Balkan Princess	"	Paul Rubens
A Persian Princess	"	Sidney Jones
Fallen Fairies	"	Ed. German
The Girl in the Train ...	"	Leo Fall
The Dashing Little Duke ...	"	Seymour Hicks
Our Miss Gibbs	"	Caryll and Monckton
The Islander...		P. M. Faraday
The Belle of Brittany ...		Howard Talbot

VOCAL SCORES (words and Music Complete) Rs. 4-8 each.
PIANO SCORES ... ... Rs. 2-10 each.
PIANO SELECTIONS ... Re. 1-4 each.

THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER Oscar Strauss
VOCAL SCORE Rs. 6 PIANO SCORE Rs. 3-0
PIANO SELECTION Rs. 2
WALTZ and Lancers Re. 1-12 each.

POPULAR WALTZES—
BEING PLAYED EVERYWHERE.

Luxembourg Waltz	by	Franz Lehar
Miette	"	Ralph Raymond
Kiss of Spring	"	Walter Rolfe
Songe d'ete	"	T W Thurban
Valse Septembre	"	Felix Godin
Saints and Sinners	"	Gordon Dawson
The Druids Prayer	"	Do.
Sumurun	"	V Hollaender
The whirl of the waltz ...	"	Paul Lincke
Remembrance	"	Archibald Joyce
Aurora waltz	"	Julian Kandt
The Girl in the Train... ...	"	Leo Fall
Vision of Salome	"	Archibald Joyce
Gold and Silver	"	Lehar
Peggy Valse	"	Leslie Stuart
The Quaker Girl	"	Lionel Monckton

EACH WALTZ Re. 1-4.

TWO STEPS:—

Pas sur la Bouche	by	A Sablan
Amina	"	Paul Lincke
Bill Simmons...	"	G A Spink
The Sweeps Intermezzo ...	"	Paul A Rubens
Way-down in Colon Town ...	"	Max Hoffmann
The Cockney Band	"	Aug Valentine

ANNUALS FOR 1912 ARE IN STOCK and all New Music as published is obtainable from
S. ROSE & CO.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

---

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Insructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [6th Nov. 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
2 Boxes Sove ...	Rs. 1,50,000	Zanzibar	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 3rd Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	20	23,852
B B and C I Railway ...	15	17,743

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is 8 lakhs up.

The following are the rates of the Presidency Banks:—

Bank of Bengal rate since 28th Sept. 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay " " 18th Oct. 4 per cent.
Bank of Madras " " 6th July 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There is little enquiry for Bank remittance and Private Bills are still scarce. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.	
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1 32d.	
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.	
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d.	Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2	
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4	
Hongkong 60 days'sight	...135 1-4	
Shanghai "	....79 1-2	
Japan "	150	

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 for Cash and 94 13-16 for the Settlement. Rates have fluctuated slightly during the day and close steady as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 95 0 0	
Settlement ...	... Rs. 94 13 0	

BULLION:—

On Saturday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower both for spot and for delivery in two months at 25 and 25 1-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 down at 54 1-4. The market opened at 62 15-16 ex duty for ready bars and closes rather steadier as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs 24 0 0	
Australian " ...	... " 24 0 0	
Sovereigns " ...	... " 15 0 0	
Silver Ready ex duty	... " 63 0 0	
" 1st Settlement	... " 63 0 0	
" 2nd "	... " 63 4 0	

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Yesterday (Sunday) speculators were operating in the bazaar and good Broach was down to Rs. 240 but quickly recovered to Rs. 245, at which price the market opened steady this morning. There has been little business doing during the day as buyers were not inclined to pay the prices asked, while on the other hand there were few sellers. Closing rates at 6 p. m. were as under.

New Crop ready cotton is steady but old crop is neglected and prices are easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.		
Good M G Broach	Rs. 246	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	" 250	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	" 248	"
Fine M G Yeotmal	" 246	"
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	" 244	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	" 241	"
Fine M G Khandesh ...	" 237	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	" 230	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 250	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 241-2	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	" 238-9	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	" 222	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales ...	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	24,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4'87	4'87	4'89	4'91
—03	—03	—03	—02

Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June July.	July-Aug.
4'93	4'95	4'96	4'97	4'98
—02	—01	—02	—02	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 9 0	B.T.
April-May ...	" 10 8 0	B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs. 8 0 0	B.T.
Yellow Gurrest ready ...	" 8 13 0	"
Brown Delhi A.M. ...	" 8 2 6	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote :—

White Khandeish ...	Rs. 59 8 0	
Bold white 85 p.c. ...	" 56 0 0	
Black Kutni ...	" 47 0 0	
Red Jubbalpore ...	" 51 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 10 11 0	B.T.
Forward ...	" 11 5 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 8 0	
Apl-May ...	" 7 6 0	B.T.

COTTONSEED—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs 26 8 0	

LOWERASEED :—

Tone—Steadier.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 5 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

We quote :—

The market is quiet.

White Pasi ready 85 p.c.	Rs 5 0 0	B. T.
" Delhi A.M. ...	Rs. 5 5 6	"

SHARES.

The Share market is closed to-day owing to a Jain holiday.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	1,816 bales	
Wheat	7,271 cwts.	
Linseed	2,668	"
Rapeseed	237	"
Gingellyseed	10,544	"
Poppyseed	407	"
Groundnuts...	693	"
Castorseed	8,005	"
Rice	15,833	"
Myrabollams	924	"
Cottonseed	5,305	"
Mowraseed	811	"
Gram	5,206	"
Joowar	2:5	"
Maize	530	"

* The Pesu-Tank Railway survey on the 2ft. 6in. gauge by the North Western Railway has been sanctioned.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 4th November 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 28th October 1911 :—

Liabilities.	Oct. 28. Rs.	Nov. 4. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,24,16,197	1,12,89,788
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	11,67,44,266	11,81,23,444
Post Bills ...	3,811	2,582
Sundries ...	25,06,525	25,08,895
	15,22,70,799	15,25,24,709
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	2,08,44,863	2,20,96,042
Other authorised Securities	3,29,325	3,17,552
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	99,15,676	1,01,27,703
Loans do. do. ...	3,48,14,563	3,25,51,067
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,45,31,357	2,44,64,092
Dead Stock ...	2,49,974	2,49,974
Stamps ...	4,032	3,918
Bullion ...	8,37,214	8,00,919
Balances with other Banks.	16,06,036	21,41,275
Sundries... ...	2,78,923	3,07,567
Cash ...	5,88,68,946	5,91,64,600
	15,22,70,799	15,25,24,709

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th Oct. 1911, as compared, with the statement of 24th Oct. 1911 :—

Liabilities.	Oct. 24. Rs. a. p.	Oct. 30. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,79,00,000 0 0	1,79,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	2,27,73,607 13 8	2,25,79,564 4 10
Other Deposits, &c ...	17,36,35,679 7 8	17,23,81,697 3 7
Bank Post Bills, &c...	13,26,141 5 9	11,28,578 1 7
Sundries ...	13,57,181 11 11	14,03,310 11 4
	23,70,02,610 7 0	23,53,93,150 5 4
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized investments ...	2,57,91,985 0 0	2,55,88,460 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	84,49,468 12 0	84,51,556 4 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,60,01,809 7 3	3,60,55,280 10 10
Bills discounted, &c ...	5,07,97,147 12 8	5,05,80,744 10 7
Balances with other Banks ...	3,78,89,248 2 11	3,66,99,637 7 9
Bullion ...	32,81,433 1 6	33,32,894 9 3
Dead Stock...	22,03,580 15 9	22,04,053 0 8
Stamps ...	11,518 4 1	11,564 5 0
Sundries ...	2,15,772 0 5	2,07,353 12 8
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	16,41,32,093 8 7	16,31,41,544 12 9
Cash, &c., at... Branches ...	7,23,70,516 14 5	7,22,51,605 8 7
	23,70,02,610 7 0	23,53,93,150 5 4

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	16,28,787	Increase.
Government at Branches ...	18,22,831	Decrease.
Other Deposits ...	12,53,982	Do.
Post Bills ...	1,97,563	Do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments...	2,00,537	Decrease.
Loans...	53,471	Increase
Accounts of Credit ...	2,66,403	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills ...	11,80,611	Do.
Cash at Head Office ...	7,65,326	Increase.
Do. at Branches ...	8,84,208	Decrease.

Percentage 36·58

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 5th November, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Teheran ...	6	13	.....	1	46
Suez.....	6	1	35 p.m.	1	23

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityre Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting station, on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can only be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad, (4-11-11).

Major-General Bower, the Officer Commanding the 8sam Brigade who is at the head of the Expedition against the Abors, entered the Army 21 years ago, and has spent most of his time in India. But for five years he commanded the Pekin Legation Guard, and also served under Lord Kitchener in the Dongola Expedition. He is a great traveller and his explorations in Tibet have won him the Geographical Society's Medal. Major-General Bower is also a great authority on Central Asian matters and in conjunction with Professor Stchorhatgtty, who occupies the Chair of Sanskrit in the University of S. Petersburg, was, till recently, engaged in the investigation of some of the more remarkable manuscripts discovered by Dr. A. M. Stein on his last expedition to Central Asia.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PAINE—October 31, at West Hill, Calicut, the wife of Captain E W M Paine, R A M C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROOKES—November 1, at Ootacamund, Henry Edward Brookes, of Orington, Kent, Bandmaster, Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, in his 28th year.

FORSTER—October 31, at Secunderabad, Deccan, Captain L B V Forster.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.
"The Follies," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction "The Turkish-Italian War." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "The shortest answer is, doing."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 27th Oct., left Aden at 2 a.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-day at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.) when the following business will be transacted :—The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed ; the following gentlemen to be proposed members of the Society :—Messrs. Krishnarao G. Dhairyawan, L. R. C. P. and S ; L. F. P. and S.; Framji Edulji Madan, L. M. and S.; S. N. Davar, L. M. and S., P. M. Mathai, L. M. and S. (Madras) L. R. C. P. and S. (Edin.) ; L. F. P. and S. (Glas.) M. D. (Brux); S. K. Thaver, L. M. and S.; to consider the Lunacy Bill, on which Government have invited suggestions, comments &c.

BAND AT CHOUPATTI.—By kind permission of Major P. Dunbar Stuart and Officers, the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March ...	Imperial Edward ... Sousa
Overture ...	Fran Luna ... Linoke
Selection ...	The Orchid ... Caryll
Valse ...	The Merry Widow ... Lehar
Portorican Dance ...	Rosita ... Missud
Selection ...	Pck of the Basket ... Williams
Gavotte ...	Eunice ... Pardue
Two Step ...	Mandy on the Mash ... Thurban

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, Y. C., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day :—

March ...	Nibelungen ... Wagner
Overture ...	Sirella ... Gounod
Valse ...	Luxembourg ... Lehar
Selection ...	The Girls of Tottenberg ... Caryll
Romance ...	Musica Proibita ... Gastaldon
Selection ...	The Arcadians ... Monckton
Two Step ...	Julie ... Joyce

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—A musical entertainment and an "At Home" was given by the President and members of the South Indian Association in Hira Baugh Hall, opposite Cowasji Patel Tank on Sunday evening. Many South Indian residents of Bombay were present. After music and refreshments Mr. Raghaviah, Solicitor, President of the Association, was voted to the chair, and a few speeches followed, in the course of which it was resolved to offer prayers on the Coronation Durbar day for the long life and prosperity of their Majesties. It was also resolved to present an address of welcome to H. H. the Rajah of Cochin when he visits this city after the Durbar, and a committee was formed for the purpose. Great credit is due to Messrs. Raghaviah, Rao Saheb Pai, and Mr. C. V. K. Nair, and others who were responsible for arranging the entertainment.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

ANOTHER change of programme is announced for to-night and many new items will be presented at Harmston's Circus at Chowpatty during the week. Several new items will be produced in Bombay for the first time and altogether an enjoyable show is promised. Madam Harmston will give away the proceeds of the performance on Thursday for the benefit of Dr. Massina's Hospital.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

Owing to the partial failure of the monsoons of 1910 and 1911 to fill Vehar Lake it has been found necessary to reduce the hours of supply of water in Bombay. As this curtailment will extend over many months the co-operation of the public is earnestly requested in assisting the Corporation in the prevention of the waste of water, since upon a regard for the legitimate use of water their own comfort to a large extent depends. The districts of Parel, Sewri and Sion which Form F. Ward and G. Ward which is comprised of Mahim and Worli are the only places where a constant supply of water may be obtained. For the times of supply in the other wards, our readers should turn to our advertising columns.

MATHERAN.

Major C. C. Murison, I. M. S., President Municipality, Matheran, as an addendum to his letter to the Councillors of the Municipality, says :—

"I have the honour to state that I omitted to mention in my No N 1—275, dated 1st instant, that one, two or three tanks at different levels could be constructed in the nullah, in which the main feeder of Charlotte Lake runs, and thus we could store a large quantity of water which at present runs to waste."

The issue of elaborate directions as to the dress to be worn on official occasions during the Royal Visit to India will save much answering of questions in the future, says a contemporary, for whenever Royalties visit the Colonies the inhabitants invited to meet them get terribly exercised as to what garments they shall wear. "This reminds one that some years ago a notable member of the Royal Family was to be present at a Ball given by the Governor of one of our important possessions abroad. Among the many letters the Governor received beforehand from the guests he had invited was one from a lady asking, if she should 'come in feathers.' The Governor was something of a wag, and replied :—Come in feathers by all means ; but please plenty of them."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

ALLEGED MURDERS IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY, at the Morgue, Mr. E. T. Lambert the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu named Mataprasad Regunand, aged 25. It appeared from the evidence that on Sunday, one Thakore Devu, who had quarrelled with the deceased on the previous day, was looking for the deceased saying he had been badly beaten by the latter. He went to a hut, when the deceased, who was inside, ran away. He, however, overtook the deceased near Chamar Baug and gave him a severe blow on the back of the neck with a bamboo stick. He then tried to run away but was arrested. The deceased was removed to hospital, where he died yesterday morning from concussion of the brain. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to concussion of the brain, the result of a blow by a stick inflicted on him by Thakore Devu, whose act amounted to an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Lambert also held an inquest touching the death of Goolab Kherry, a Sidie labourer. The evidence showed that on Saturday evening the deceased and one Goolamhoosein quarrelled as to who should sleep on a particular space of ground outside Princes Dock, and a fight ensued between the two in which, it is alleged, Goolamhoosein drew a knife across the deceased's stomach. Accused was handed over to the police, and the deceased, whose intestines were protruding, was removed to hospital where he died yesterday morning. Goolamhoosein deposed that the deceased drew the knife and in the struggle he received the stab.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by a severe penetrating wound inflicted on him with a knife by Goolamhoosein Sultan Mahomed, whose act amounted to an offence punishable render the Indian Penal Code.

A HABITUAL OFFENDER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Dewa Maruti, a Hindu, was charged with loitering within the premises of the National Bank and the Currency Bank without any reasonable cause, the accused being a habitual thief. It appeared from the evidence that on the second and third inst. the accused was found loitering in the Banks, and was arrested. On being searched only nine pice were found on his person. His Worship ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to be of good behaviour, for a period of one year.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Inspector Barnes charged Valabhdas Bhanji and two others with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 53,000 worth of jewellery, belonging to Mukundram Hiralal and others. Mr. Velinker, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Vicaji E. Viaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant ; while Messrs. M. M. Desai, Godinho, Narimsn, Payne and Solomon, defended the accused. The facts of the case as alleged by the prosecution have already been reported. Evidence was recorded as to the circumstances under which the accused was arrested, and the further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED DESERTERS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Walton of the Harbour Police charged Lance-Corporal Wylde of the 2nd Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Private Frederick Porter, also of the same regiment, and Drives Smith of the Royal Field Artillery, with desertion. It appeared that on Saturday afternoon the accused were found stowed away in the coalbin of the fore-peak of the sailing barque "Brilliant." They were ordered to come up on deck and were allowed the freedom of the deck as no communication could be had with the authorities ashore till morning. Sometime on Sunday morning they divested themselves of their uniform and swam from the ship. They were subsequently arrested by the police. His Worship ordered the accused to be handed over to the military authorities.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.

Mr. Maneklal Sakerlal, Suba Sahib of Naosari, has delivered his decision in the case in which one Koli Dhedka Bhana charged Messrs. Ruttonji Shapurji Tata and Sorabji Gaba of Billimora and their servants with destroying valuable documents.

The Magistrate, in delivering his decision, remarked that the accused gentlemen would have no cause for complaint of the slur cast on their reputation by the issue of a warrant, if the Magistrate before issuing a warrant had in an important case like this examined the complainant, thoroughly enquired into the matter and taken into consideration the position occupied by the accused gentlemen. Budhia who was the chief witness for the prosecution, was a man devoid of education. Examined by the pleader for the complainant, this witness said he had seen the accused destroying the documents, but under cross-examination he produced the documents in question, and added that he had made the allegation as he had been tutored by the complainant and threatened by the police. The Suba Sahib came to the conclusion that the complainant had completely failed to prove the charge he had preferred against the accused gentlemen of destroying his documents. The prosecution evidence was so contradictory that no reliance could be placed on it. He ordered the respondents to be discharged.

CROP REPORT.

Second forecast of the cotton crop in Hyderabad:—

Returns have not been received from 20 Khalsa talugs and some non-Government Ellakhas, in consequence of which figures amounting to 299,184 acres have been repeated.

The returns received show a total area under the cotton crop of 3,03 ,929 acres as against 3,468,531 acres. The total decrease in area amounts to 435,602 acres or is about 12·56 per cent. as compared with the area sown in the corresponding period of 1910, (1320 Fasli). The "Kharif" area has decreased by 336,268 acres and the "Rabi" area by 79,334 acres. The decrease is most marked in the Aurangabad Division amounting to 327,435 acres, as sufficient rain had not fallen during the season for "Kharif" sowings, which were, therefore, restricted in area. Some slight increases in area have taken place in the Gulbargah and Nizamabad districts and the only notable increase is that which has occurred in the Adilabad district of 44,144 acres.

In the Karnatic districts, where cotton is a "Rabi" crop, good rain has fallen of late. There may therefore be further sowings of cotton and the area may thus increase.

The condition of the crop is fair to good in all parts except in the Aurangabad district where the rainfall has been deficient and the outturn will be limited.

If all goes well, the crop should be larger than last year when it was damaged by the late heavy rain, but not so large as the preceding year.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

It was a typical Monday in the markets to-day there being very little doing anywhere. Prices have fallen a little in the jute market owing mainly to the deterioration in quality while the gunny market was firm as to prices with little business doing. The share market was very dull as was the money market, but prices were steady in the latter.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet ? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 85 years.

THE "INDU PRAKASH" AND SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "Indu Prakash" of the 27th ultimo, contains a lengthy leader severely criticising my letter which appeared in your issue of the 26th idem.

The writer has not contented himself with abusing me. He has found fault with the "Bombay Gazette" also for publishing "such a non-sensical letter." In doing this, the editor has shown a lamentable ignorance of the recognised procedure usually adopted in allowing letters to be published in newspapers. As the matter is so self-evident, I will say not a word more about it,

I would oppose my patience to his fiery mood and say something about the abuses he has freely showered upon me. I welcome even his abuses, because he has offered an inducement to the readers of the "Indu Prakash" to take trouble to read my letter published in your paper. I very much wished that my letter should be widly read by the public, and I thanked the "Indu" for taking steps to get my wishes fulfilled.

I carefully read the leader in question and read my letter again with equal care. I still remain convinced that I have no reason to regret having written that letter and I see no reason to retract a single word.

In my letter I have said nothing against the philanthropic work carried on by the Servants of India Society, of the six lectures noted down in the programme. I have said nothing against four of them. I took exceptions only to the remaining two.

I reiterate my conviction that needless agitation should not be carried on in Native States in connection with Bills introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council and which, if passed into enactments, would be made applicable to British India and not to Native States. I also repeat my conviet on that those States should take timely measures to prevent such agitation.

The leader finds the greatest fault with me for having penned the three sentences it has quoted. But I don't see that I have committed any fault by plainly saying that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale has now attained an unassailable position in respect of his loyalty that he same cannot be said of his lieutenants and that it would not be surprising to any one if people do not place equal confidence in them.

The "Indu Prakash" leader will soon pass out of men's mind. But the principle I have enunciated, will long remain operative in Native States.

The "Indu" leader states that in the present correspondence the Servants of India Society has, in a manner, secured moral triumph or victory over the Mysore Durbar. I, however, fail to see what the writer means by this. When and if I know through the "Indu" what he has to say to this I shall revert to the subject again.

MODERATION.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

The depression is now passing from West into North-West India, but is not of a pronounced type. Light rain has fallen in the East of Baluchistan but none is yet reported elsewhere from North-West India. There has been no change in the South of the Peninsula. The forecast shows that a light local precipitation may occur in the northern parts of North-West India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 6TH NOVEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—All crops doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop prospects improving and picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Linseed requires rain.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Kharif harvest in progress.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking general. Crop accounts less favourable.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants showing bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking of first sowing on high places partially begun. Cotton plants flowering advanced.

Viramgam.—No further rain expected. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Unusually cool.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton crop accounts less favourable.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings partly cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower, showing bolls and want fine weather. Cotton in the low grounds doing well but poor on high land. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton crop estimate 4 annas. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Bellary.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants in flower.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 6TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th November, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north-west Punjab and almost clear over the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual at most places. The minimum temperature is in excess at Lahore and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind and drier in east Rajputana. Day temperature is slightly above the average in north Rajputana; night temperature is also in considerable excess at most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations; the minimum is also higher than usual at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during day is equal to the average; night temperature is lower than usual at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is above the average over nearly the whole division.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (3·47") and light or moderate showers have been recorded in the south-east of the Peninsula. Skies continued moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme south ; the weather in Malabar and on the south Coromandel Coast is somewhat unsettled.

Local rain is likely in the southern half of the Peninsula.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MR. C. T. D. VIGOR, Chief Collector of Customs, Ceylon, and Mr. G. P. Greene, General Manager, Ceylon Government Railway, arrived in Madras, a few days ago in connection with the Indo-Ceylon Railway. They will attend a conference at which Railway and Customs Officers of Ceylon will be present to discuss matters.

THE WUCHANG REVOLUTION.

Enough news has now arrived from Wuchang to give a fairly clear view of the situation ; and with all allowance for possible exaggeration there would seem no question that the revolution has attained the most serious dimensions. To take first the facts about which there is no dispute. Wuchang is absolutely in the rebels' hands in spite of such small resistance, evidenced by the firing which was still heard the other day, as has been maintained by the few loyal troops and to all intents and purposes the handful of Chinese gunboats and an insignificant number of troops are all on which Viceroy Jui Cheng can for the moment rely. Later telegrams, much disputed as will be seen elsewhere, but now apparently beyond question, state that the rebels have crossed the river and gained possession of Hanyang and that they have entered Hankow, evidently with the intention of cutting the railway, in order to prevent troops arriving from the north. From the outset the rebel leaders have been at the utmost pains to show that the movement is anti-dynastic and not anti-foreign. Punishment of death is threatened to anyone doing injury to foreign life or property. Still the Government should be able to count upon the strict neutrality of the foreign concessions, whatever that may be worth in view of the organization which the rebels appear to possess. With the revolutionary forces practically supreme in the strategic centre of the Yangtze Valley, and the loyalty of the troops at all times a doubtful quantity, the balance of odds is at present heavily against the Manchus. One small point has yet to be satisfactorily explained, namely, whether the three men whose beheadal precipitated the outbreak were revolutionaries or soldiers. If the latter, we may assume that the trouble began in an ordinary mutiny and that the revolutionaries took advantage of the occasion, more or less as an afterthought. But if the executed men were revolutionaries, then the inference is that their comrades, at a moment's notice and as a desperate alternative to the complete failure of their plans in face of the Viceroy's discovery, called the soldiers to their aid, and did not call in vain. The point is a small one, as we have said. But an explanation would throw valuable light upon the extent of the revolutionary organization.

Revolutionaries is a big word to use. For several years it has been the bugbear of officials, and the least considerable riot has seldom failed to enjoy the doubtful dignity of having revolutionary propaganda attributed to it. But in the Wuchang mutiny, revolt or whatever name may be attributed to it, we are confronted with something unquestionably new and menacing. We know that dissffection is rife throughout the Yangtze Valley. Misgovernment and over-taxation have been borne witness to again and again in our columns. To these must now be added the wide-spread destitution wrought by floods, the heart-rending prospects for the winter, and Peking's complete indifference to the practical needs of the case, which is not in the least palliated by the paltry grant of two or three hundred thousand taels from the Imperial purse and the Treasury. The soil is indeed well prepared for the seed of seditious doctrine, and the most careful observers in China have not unreasonably been living for several months in apprehension of the first spark that should set the Valley ablaze. In point of fact the plot which Viceroy Jui Cheng, by no means the man to take an alarmist view of things, unearthed, was aimed at nothing less ; and the chances of the revolt spreading to other centres are already being canvassed. Hunan has only partially been hit by the floods. Outside the northern counties the harvest is described as good and the people were recently reported to be content. But the Hunanese, like the Cantonese, have their own ideals of national ty which include small love for the Manchus. Coming further down the river, we have Anking, a notorious hotbed of sedition and now crowded, like Nanking, with famine refugees. Both these towns are at present reported quiet, but the danger that the revolutionaries will try to excite a rising in them has assuredly to be faced. Meanwhile the emiers of revolt are still smouldering in Szechuan. Thus in

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Singu 1912 tons Captain W. B. Murison arrived here on Sunday from Rangoon 20th Oct. with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa 951 tons Captain H. Manley, sailed on Monday for Karachi &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The City Line steamer City of Benares 4465 tons Captain J. Elliott will sail to-day for Liverpool via Karachi with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Dalton Hall 2264 tons Captain J. E. Gorst sailed yesterday for Philadelphia with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ....Troopship
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr Huddleston ...Troopship
R I M S Minto.....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
R I M S Investigators.Capt. G N Forteath ...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
Pinny .....Finch .....Hired Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 6.

Angus.....2820 Dekers .....T M & Co
Abydos .....1939 Davies .....G H Cassum
Belle of France.....2469 Cargill .....A Yule & Co
Epsom .....3970 Craggs .....T M & Co
Heim.....788 Eriksen...Bangkong...F P Campbell& Co
Kasuga .....504 King...P Gulf.....M M & Co
Morea.....5961 Brown ...London...P & O Co
Nairung.....2862 Fark .....T M & Co
Steenbergen .....2455 Youngs .....T M & Co
Shirley .....2192 Stone.....T Morrison & Co
Singu.....1912 Murison .....S Wallace & Co
Vlaigoth.....2613 Rale.....W N Aldershaw
Brilliant Bque ....2019 Grant.....Philadelphia..... Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Benares	4465	Elliott	L'pool via Karachi	6-11	K Nixon & Co
B Bazano	2762	Boxhall	Hull	8-11	J Finlay & Co
C&R Bardistan	2500	Davies	N F	M M & Co	
F Amaya	4359	Cochman	Shanghai	8-11	P & O S N Co
M Sha Ameer	1921	Otsock	Jeddah	7-11	Bo & H S N Co
N Galles	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
P President	2285	Brumer			A S & Co
P Himalaya	3706	Gregor	Shanghai		P & O Co
Q Lawoe	1817	Born	Jeddah	10-11	The Arab S Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ischia	2480	Belsito	Hongkong	16-11	R Line
2 Elysia	3994	Haig	Liverpool	18-11	W & A Graham & Co
3 Mohammadi	1751	Neeby	Jeddah	8-11	B & P S N Co
4 Inkenturm	3134	Carstens	Calcutta	10-11	W & A G & Co
5 Saifi	671	Morin	Jeddah	6-11	B & H S N Co
7 Bregenz	2386	Petris	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
9 Moltkefels	3084	Schneider	Hamburg via Karachi		W & A G & Co
10&11 City of London	5678	Which	Karachi		K N & Co
14 Dumra	762	Morrison	Basreh		M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadur.....829 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Mahamdi .....548 Ahmed...N F...N F...B S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....553 Mohamed ...Bhownagar...8-11... Bo S N Co

Offside N

Neilos .....737 Cadou.....Jeddah .....A S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel	Commander	From
5	Singu	Murison	Rangoon, Oct 20

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Lismore	Morrison	Calcutta, &c
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, &c
	Daltonhall	Gorst	Philadelphia

The steamer City of Benares, Elliott, for Liverpool via Karachi, obtained her porcleararce on Monday.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Bardistan, for Antwerp, &c.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Singu, for Rangoon.
" Mohammadi, for Jeddah.
" Heim, for Bangkok.
" Ischia, for China, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	From.
2	City of Delhi	Coast
4	Steenturm	Antwerp
4	Vadala	Java

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 6.

FOR HAMBURG.

Malikefels s—200 cwts kajoo nuts. T Tejpal; 330 cwts gum, G Sujpal; 250 bales cottonfy, J & Tadiwalla; 200 cwts kajoo nuts, T Tezpal.

FOR BREMEN.

Moltkefels s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bregenz s—300 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 1,001 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 200 bales cotton, R Visram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenza s—105 cwts gum, J Nurbheram and Co; 102 cwts raisins, M Jaferbhoy; 25 tons teak deck planks, M Saw Mills Ld; 6,997 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Morea s—388 cwts raisins, A Salmon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bazano s—3,380 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FIUME.

Bregenz s—1,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—250 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 750 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 250 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Assaye s—27 bales cotton The M B Kaisha Ld.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—50 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 50 bales twist M, M. Essabhoy 120 chests opium, Tata Sons &Co; 4 chest opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist Sassoon J David & Co; 23 chests opium, C Bamonjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 26 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 58 boxes silver coins The Comptoir National-D Escompte de Paris 194 boxes silver coins The Chartered Bank of India, 26 cwts sharkfins 1 1-4 cwt fishmaws, V Kooka 10 cwts kismis, S Dossabhoy and Co; 65 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

The Paris "Journal" publishes a letter from Wadai, dated Aceker, the 10th August, in which some account is given of the French military operations in that region during the previous two months. The greatest trouble was experienced with the Kodovs, a mountain tribe in Northern Wadai, who were supported by Dudmurrah warriors. Major Hilaire, who commanded the French expeditionary force, reached the capital of the Kodoy country on the 2nd August and a few days later effected a junction with Captain Arnaud, who had already inflicted a defeat upon the natives. The Kodoys fled before the combined force, whereupon Major Hilaire destroyed a few villages and took prisoners some natives as hostages. The writer of the letter considers that reinforcements will have to be sent out if Wadai is to be properly pacified, for considerable discontent still prevails. Hatred of the foreigner is general, and great objection is taken to the taxes which have been imposed by the French.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

NOW APPEARING IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.

Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST: her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.
By SIR J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.
By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.
By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.
By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.
By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

The first article of the series appeared on October 27: the second appeared on November 3, the third article will be published on November 10.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 7th Nov., 1911.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology met in the wake of the inaugural meeting at Leeds some months ago and decided to publish a handbook of information for Indian students regarding facilities for education in scientific and technical subjects in the United Kingdom. The work of collecting such information was divided among the various sections of the Guild who, in several cases, appointed sub-committees for the purpose. Their reports have all been handed in as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, and information regarding other European centres and the United States has been collected. The result is a comprehensive handbook which has just been issued, and is certainly a promising production. It contains an account of the annual general meeting, the annual report, and a number of special articles on scientific subjects by Indian and English writers. According to the Honorary General Secretary, the Guild, which has been in existence less than two years, has taken root firmly, and bids fair to flourish as a permanent institution. At the outset the Committee was confronted with difficulties in the matter of organising the different sections and important matters affecting the general conduct and procedure of the Guild had to be looked into so much that progress was unavoidably slow. It is, however, now felt that it is only a question of time for the Guild to show a better turn-out of sectional work. As the General Secretary observes such activities are only preparatory to what they, in the course of time, when the Guild is established on a prime footing, will be able to start in India, as its membership increases, its field becomes wider and richer in scientific possibilities. While busy on such matters in England pressure was constantly brought to bear on the executive by members returning home from time to time, to make efforts to transfer the Head Office of the Guild to India, failing which to amalgamate the field with already existing associations of a less scientific but of a more industrial and commercial type so as to increase its usefulness to the utmost possible extent and the Committee is still, we believe, deliberating upon the point. But, says the Secretary, Associations of this nature can never be expected to advance by leaps and bounds and any hasty measures taken to widen their scope and immediate utility, might easily miscarry.

One of the most serious problems which the Guild had to deal with was that relating to the possibility of securing facilities for its members to gain practical experience in the different branches of industry. In the majority of cases, notwithstanding the assistance of the Advisory Committee there seems to be great difficulty in securing admission into factories, owing to the unfortunate existence of the feeling that the trade is too full and the manufacturers in many cases seem to have more or less united in their refusal to take up apprentices unless they happen to be relations or sons of directors or friends. However the Advisory Committee are willing to consider individual cases on the merits of the applicant and the President of the Guild has been empowered to communicate with the authorities at the India office, whose influence in this matter would undoubtedly be of great assistance. In this connection mention is also made of the unemployment question. A concrete example of the problem was brought to the notice of the Guild by a qualified Executive Engineer, who in a letter, pointed out the difficulty experienced by Indian Electrical Engineers in securing service in India, in spite of satisfactory technical qualifications and high university attainments similar to those of European and American electrical engineers. The Committee has had several such individual cases in other branches of applied science and as a step towards the solution of this problem, it seems that the formation of special advisory Boards in England and in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras was suggested. The President was empowered to take such measures, as he thought fit to work out a satisfactory scheme and probably at next month's meeting in Birmingham a definite announcement on the subject will be made.

The Guild, to achieve all its objects, will require assistance, both scientific and financial, and it is to be hoped the appeal of the General Secretary will not be in vain. In the words of Professor Smithells, the Guild is the outcome of a new and very remarkable emigration which has carried away a large body of young Indians to study science and applied science with the special purpose of using it for industrial pursuits in their own country. It is only, it appears, now for four years that Indians have gone to England in any number to study these subjects. They are in a sense pioneers, and if they desired to associate themselves whilst there, merely because they have the bond of a common interest in science, that alone would be natural and reasonable. But they go further than that; they believe that there is a great need in India for a wide dissemination of scientific ideas, that there is room for a scientific propaganda among the educated inhabitants. "You think" wrote Professor Smithells, addressing them, "that whilst the State is promoting education and organising scientific research in the way it thinks best and the way it finds feasible and whilst individual institutions are taking up each its special task, there is still not only opportunity but an urgent need that a national movement should endeavour to raise a national sentiment in favour of scientific progress, so that scientific enterprise both in the more detached form of research and in the material form of manufacturing industry should not seem to be merely an exotic planted in your midst by a benevolent authority. You want your fellow country-men to see the good in it all, to go out to meet it with intelligent appreciation, to initiate and not merely to receive." That describes the situation with accuracy and the effort merits the utmost support and encouragement, as it is the surest way of developing the industrial resources of this country and a means to helping forward its scientific regeneration.

LORD CURZON'S TITLES.

LORD CURZON'S new title since he received a peerage of the United Kingdom at the Coronation last June, follows his Lordship's Irish title closely and preserves the name which has become famous. The English Earldom has removed all chances of his one day assuming the name of Lord Scarsdale—the peerage in his family to which he is heir,—which he would be obliged to do if he had remained a mere Baron in the Irish Peerage, to which, it will be remembered, he was elevated in 1898 on his appointment as Viceroy of India. The Irish peerage was considered to be almost extinct as no one was elected to it for a long time. The reason why Lord Curzon accepted the inferior Irish barony when the peerage of the United Kingdom was open to him, was generally supposed to be his wish to re-enter the House of Commons after returning from India, which only an Irish peerage could allow to be gratified. But he was obliged to change his mind about re-entering the Commons, some say owing to a strong wish, equivalent to a command of Queen Victoria that he who has ever represented the dignity of the Crown in India should not lower that dignity by sitting in the Commons. He sought them to enter the House of Lords; but his Irish Peerage which does not of itself entitle one to a seat in that House, proving a hindrance, he applied to Mr. Asquith for an English Peerage and received a rebuff. He got a seat, however, by the suffrages of his fellow peers of Ireland in a vacancy arising, but that rebuff was not completely wiped off till his recent elevation to an English Earldom. The second title which he has assumed, that of Viscount Scarsdale is rather queer because his father, who, by the way, has passed his eightieth birthday, is Baron Scarsdale already, and he must himself inherit the latter title in a few years. He will be both Baron and Viscount Scarsdale and the family Barony which is just a century and a half old, having been created in 1761, will become merged in the higher Viscountcy. His third title, Baron Ravensdale, reminds one of his Irish peerage, and is taken from Ravensdale House in county Armagh. This Barony is to devolve upon his eldest daughter by a special remainder in case Earl Curzon leaves no male heir in which case the family Barony of Scarsdale would go to one of his brothers or nephews. His Lordship has no male heir at present so the special remainder may perhaps be availed of by his daughter. The peerages conferred on Earl Roberts and Viscount Wolseley have also such a special remainder in favour of their eldest daughters, because both these famous men have no sons to inherit their titles. It may be interesting to note that there was an earlier peerage of Scarsdale of the creation of the Stuarts in the Lake family which became extinct in 1736. The family of the poet Tennyson was in the French line connected with these old Earls of Scarsdale who were also Barons D'Eyncourt.

ASTONISHING STUPIDITY.

THE ignorance and superstition, which are shown in many of the districts of India in opposition to measures of sanitary reform, are often enough to discourage almost completely, those who devote their energies to making India a healthy country. It must surely be, however, a lesson of patience to such as these, when we find in Europe with all its vaunted western civilisation occasional outbursts of unreasoning prejudice such as the seasoned Anglo-Indian would regard as thoroughly Eastern. Just recently the peasant population of Italy, the country which has taken upon itself to spread the influence of modern knowledge and civilisation through wild Tripoli, has been the scene of a display of ignorance, accompanied by violence, which in a western country is almost unaccountable. Reuter sent us brief reports of cholera riots which had occurred at Segni, a town in the centre of civilised Italy in the neighbourhood of Rome, but the more detailed accounts, which came by the mail are so extraordinary as to warrant further notice. An outbreak of cholera having occurred, the municipal authorities took the usual steps to prevent it. A hospital was formed, in which there were five cholera patients, and in the quarantine establishment in connection with it were housed four persons, who had been in contact with the cases. The idea spread among the ignorant people that the municipal authorities, the Government, and the carabineers were in league to poison them and had organised a slaughter of the innocents. A mob of 300 persons marched on the town hall, shouting for the release from hospital of their relations and friends. The attitude of the crowd became threatening, and soon the whole military force of the town, consisting of only five carabineers, was overwhelmed. The carabineers were pelted with stones and injured, and, deeming it futile to use their arms upon the mob, retired, and the riotors, who by this time numbered several thousands, battered down the door of the town hall, intending to sack and destroy the place and murder those whom they imagined to be responsible for the cholera. Fortunately none was hurt, but the mob raising the cry of "Death to the doctors and nurses" made for the lazaretto, and removed three patients, two of whom were dying. It is notorious that the Italian peasantry are amongst the poorest in Europe, but yet that such an extraordinary display of mediæval stupidity should have been possible in the immediate neighbourhood of the city of Rome is astounding. It may well cause to pause those who prattle of education in India as a panacea for all ills, and would rush to give the form of a universal system without waiting for the means to provide the substance. Such an incident shows that education in name only is useless. It must be made a very real force, and must be given years and generations in which to take effect before it is a thing worth having.

AUSTRALIAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

INDUSTRIALISM has been a prominent feature of the Australian official gospel for many years past, and the Federal Government has made splendid efforts in working for its development. Coal, fisheries, dairying and the manufacture of dairy products were, for long, the principal features of the programme, but in recent years mineral industries have found their place in the movement. More recently, the Federal Government's military, naval and railway policy has directed increased attention to the possibilities of developing the local iron-manufacturing industry, and the question is now under consideration by the Government of New South Wales, which is the only State in which the industry is yet established. It is believed that the State Government contemplates acquiring ironworks of its own, but whether any action will be taken presumably depends on the report forthcoming from the British expert, who has been engaged to advise them on the prospects of the industry. By an Act passed in 1908—the Manufactures Encouragement Act—a sum of £150,000 is provided for payment in bounties on the production of pig iron, puddled bar iron, and steel up to June 1914, and a further bounty of £30,000 for galvanized products and iron or steel tubes or pipes. This Act, needless to say, has stimulated the industry, and a great development has ensued, particularly at Lithgow, the scene of the recent strike, since it became law. There are large and easily worked deposits of iron ore in New South Wales, indeed, according to the report of the Government Geologist in 1905 the total quantity of ore available for exploitation is 53,000,000, tons. There are also considerable deposits to be found in the other States, so that Australia should have no difficulties in providing its own raw material for the iron and steel industries.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Butler, Education Member, left Simla on Sunday on his autumn tour. He will visit Allahabad and Bombay before returning to Delhi towards the end of this month.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th October, 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 125,156 maunds with an increase of Rs. 9,371 in the earnings.

ON Saturday evening a procession headed by Moulvi Leakat Hossein started from Beadon Square to meet Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal. At Cornwallis Street, the processionists met Mr Pal and gave him an ovation. On Sunday next another meeting will be held to give a public reception to Mr. Pal.

A ROUGH calculation made on the census figures will show about 3,30,000 children of under one year in Central India; the total number of primary vaccinations for the year is given at 225,235 and as many of these have been vaccinations on children of over one year there remains about 150,000 children of under one year still unvaccinated. The total number of vaccinators is 213 and this means that each vaccinator would require to perform over 1,600 vaccinations per year; when travelling is taken into account, it means that the task is an impossible one, as 800 vaccinations per travelling operator per annum is a good average. There is left a good deal therefore to be done in the improvement of this department in Central India.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

NEW FEDERAL CABINET.

Agricultural Outlook.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, OCT. 23.

A special Federal "Gazette" has been issued announcing change in the Federal Ministry owing to the death of Mr. E. L. Batchelor. Mr. Josiah Thomas resigned his portfolio of Postmaster-General, and was sworn in as Minister of External Affairs. Mr. Charles Edward Fraser, honorary Minister, succeeds Mr. Thomas as Postmaster-General, and was also sworn in.

The changes were effected at a meeting of the Federal Executive Council, presided over by the Governor-General, in Sydney. After the Prime Minister, the late Mr. Batchelor was second senior Minister in the Federal Government. Mr. Thomas, who occupied third place, has now been moved up one stage, and ranks after Mr. Hughes, Attorney-General. The other Ministers also advance a step. Mr. Frazer, being the last to be sworn in takes rank as junior Minister holding office. In the special "Gazette" the list of Ministers with portfolios is thus set out:—

Hon. Andrew Fisher, Treasurer.
Hon. William Morris Hughes, Attorney-General.
Hon. Josiah Thomas, Minister of State for External Affairs.
Hon. George Foster Pearce, Minister of State for Defence.
Hon. Frank Gwynne Tudor, Minister of State for Trade and Commerce.
Hon. King O'Malley, Minister of State for Home Affairs.
Hon. Charles Edward Frazer, Postmaster General.

The other two members of the Ministry do not hold portfolios. They are Senator McGregor, Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council, and Senator Findley, honorary Minister.

Mr. Frazer's promotion to a portfolio was fully expected and predicted. He was one of the nine Ministers selected by the caucus and he was allotted the position of Senior Honorary. In this position he bore the brunt of general Ministerial extra departmental work, and he has at various times acted for the Ministers of External Affairs, Defence and Home Affairs, and for the Treasurer.

THE SUGAR COMMISSION.

The Minister of Customs has made available the full terms of the Royal Commission to enquire into the sugar industry. The opening paragraph reads as follows:—"To enquire into and report upon the present and prospective condition of the sugar industry in Australia as affected by existing legislation and the necessity, if any, for further legislation so as to ensure its permanent establishment on a basis of white labour, an adequate return to producers and fair rates of remuneration to workers, and to enquire into and report upon the question of payment of bounty in connection with the sugar industry, the incidence of the present import duties on sugar, and any modification or revision of the amount of bounty or excise which would tend to ensure the more successful development of the industry under white labour conditions."

After setting out a number of specific questions to be answered as to whether the Sugar Bounty and Excise Acts had fulfilled the purpose of encouraging the industry, the following matters were set down for enquiry in regard to the cost of sugar to the consumer:—

(a) Average cost of refined sugar to wholesale buyers in the several States for a period of years.

(b) Average cost of refined sugar per year for the past five years in Australia, New Zealand, Great Britain, United States, Germany, and France, calculated on a basis of the quality of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's No. 1a sugars.

(c) The Custom if any, of allowing rebates to purchasers; conditional contracts involving restriction and restraint of trade, and any custom which would indicate an intention to destroy competition to the injury of producers, manufacturers, or consumers.

(d) Are Java or other foreign raw sugars imported and refined in Australia at a lower cost than that now incurred by refining sugars grown in Australia?

The enquiry is to be opened in Queensland on October 25.

COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS.

A return laid before the House of Representatives shows that during the year ended June 30 last, 16,465 old-age pensions were granted. Of these 6,154 were to men, and 10,311 to women. Forty of the pensioners were 90 years of age and over, and three were widows 96 years of age. Three married men, and one widow were 95 years of age, one married man, and one widow 93, three men and four women 92, three men and eight women 91, and eight men and four women 90. Single men who were granted pensions during the period under review totalled 1,352, and single women 684. Married men numbered 3,263, and married women 4,238, while widowers totalled 1,539, and widows 5,350. Most of the pensions were granted to men between their sixty-sixth and seventieth years. Women applied in greater numbers between their sixty-first and sixty-fifth years. In addition to 16,465 old-age pensions granted during the year there were 7,773 invalid pensions awarded or taken over from the States. Of the total, 226 died and 96 pensions were cancelled, leaving 7,451 pensions current at June 30.

The 16,465 old age pensions granted during the year increased the total of the pensions being paid at June 30 to 75,504, 34,811 being to men, and 40,691 to women. These with invalid pensions brought the grand total to 82,952. Approximately the total pensions expenditure during the financial year was £1,868,648 and the cost of administration was set down at £39,344. In addition, at the rate of payment being made at June 30, which averaged 19 s fortnight for old-age pensioners and 19·6 for invalid pensioners the total for one year would be approximately £2,054,364.

AGRICULTURE AND THE SOIL.

The Director of Agriculture (Professor Lowrie), speaking at Wallaroo struck a note of warning with regard to ideas now prevalent concerning agriculturists and the prosperity of those engaged in the tillage of the soil. City business men, he remarked, seeing the farmers retiring and building suburban houses and running motor cars, said, "What profits there are in this farming!" It would be unfortunate if on reading the bank accounts of the men who had been in the farming industry others should rush in at the present-day figures and think they could make a profit out of it. It was about time somebody called attention to the matter. If 10 years ago he had bought 2,000 acres at Roseworthy and had done nothing to it in the meantime, on returning to it this year he would find it worth 50 per cent. more. It would be unfortunate if the prosperous times led to values being unduly magnified, because as sure as land values were forced to their top price other industries would suffer. Within the last few years the farmers in this State had been in a kind of flux, and they should look to it. The richer estates had been subdivided and sold, and smaller farmers had taken possession. An economical phase of the question was that the farmers would have to breed their own stud stock. It would be serious if the breeding in South Australia should receive a set back, as he had seen happen in other States and in New Zealand. The farmer who allowed the other man to do the breeding suffered from the want of judgment or appreciation of the value of good stock, and the returns from the agricultural industry fell accordingly. They were too much disposed to think that it was wheat, and wheat only, that was going to benefit South Australia. The maximum return from their land could only be obtained by getting the maximum return from the stock which would help in the cultivation of their crops.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

It seems tolerably certain that, up to the present the handful of people who occupy the Northern Territory are no better off than they were before the transfer of the dependency to the Commonwealth. The transfer was effected during the the Parliamentary sessions twelve months ago, and the new administrators took up their duties with a great flourish of trumpets. Great things were to be done, but so far we have seen only procrastination and delay. New public service posts have been created, exploring parties have been sent out, and ordinances for the good government of the country promulgated; but of actual developmental work, for the prosecution of which the Territory cries so loudly, nothing has been done. Owing to the procrastination of Commonwealth Government in the negotiations for transfer, South Australia held her hand in the Northern Territory for several years. Now, according to a telegram from Darwin, which we publish to-day, "absolute stagnation" rules there, and the handful of white residents who still remain are strengthened in their conviction that it is "a good place to get out of" at the earliest convenient opportunity. One well-founded grievance is the uncertainty of the Government policy, which naturally tends to paralyse all enterprise. It is also complained that the considerable increase of the fares and freights of the steamship service to and from Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, with the prospect of a reduction of the number of calls at Darwin, is attributable to the action of the Federal Government in declining to continue the subsidy hither to paid to one of the lines. To abridge pre-existing facilities for passenger traffic and trade seems hardly the right way to begin a departure from the policy of masterly inactivity hitherto pursued by the Commonwealth Government in respect of a country whose most insistent need is a large addition to its present scanty population. The Federation is doubtless better able to keep a "white elephant" for an indefinite period than South Australia was, but the people of the Commonwealth will be bitterly disappointed if there is not some early indication that the national authorities fully realise the importance of the responsibility they have undertaken to make good use of the Territory and put an end to its isolation and insecurity. It would be idle to suggest that the problems of development in this tropical region admit of a facile solution, but they should be grappled with earnestly and promptly, and some definite preparatory work started without needless loss of time. The how-not-to-do-it regime of red-tape and circumlocution has lasted far too long already.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

The cross-questioning of Ministers in the House of Assembly on Tuesday, occupied nearly three-quarters of an hour, many interesting enquiries being made and answered. The interrogations began with a question concerning the Rev. J. Nelson and the proposed immigration of Indian time-expired soldiers. The Treasurer, said Mr. Nelson, could not get farmers to promise employment to a sufficient number of men, and so the project fell through. Mr. MacGillivray directed attention to a telegram from Darwin, which appears in another column concerning the increase of the steamer rates between Adelaide and Darwin, and asked if the Premier would take action to prevent the loss of trade to this State. The Premier promised to communicate with the Federal Government on the subject. Mr. McDonald ascertained that the Government expected 500 nominated immigrants from England during the next three months. Much amusement was caused by the asking and answering of questions in respect to certain patriotic statements made by Mr. Owen Smyth at the Yorkshire banquet. The Premier told Mr. Anstey that the Glenelg railway line was to be doubled at once between South-terrace and Goodwood, because of the increase of traffic, and that some day a station would probably be erected at South-terrace. He saw no great objection to the second tramline in King William-street south. There were four lines in front of the Town Hall, and no one had to be appointed to look for blood and hair at that spot, although it was said that would be necessary if a third line were put in the street on the other side of the square. Mr. Ryan was told that there was no likelihood of the Willunga railway being started for some time, although the committee to enquire concerning the poll might be appointed next week.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

The whole of the afternoon and evening was devoted to the debate on the second reading of the Industrial Arbitration Bill. Mr. Senior warmly supported the measure, and expressed the hope that the Opposition would not either wreck or emasculate it. Mr. Jamieson, on the other hand, urged that the Bill should be altered in Committee, so as to remove some of the features which he considered objectionable, such as the inclusion of rural workers and preference to unionists. Mr. Newland said no amendments would improve the Bill, which would end strikes if passed in its present form. He believed in the exclusion of lawyers. Only wealthy unions could go before the Federal Arbitration Court because of the legal cost and the permission to appeal. Mr. Cole also expressed the sincere hope that the measure would be passed in its existing form. Mr. Smeaton praised the speeches both of Mr. Denny introducing the Bill and of Mr. Homburg in criticising it. He hated strikes, but they were at present the only weapon some workers had. He did not know Messrs. Dale, Gunn, and others who believed as they did, although he knew they would like to put him out of Parliament, but he sympathised deeply with their desire to better the condition of the workers. If the Opposition wished to end strikes they should help to pass this Bill. He was against the Government showing preference to unionists, but he believed in the judge having the power sought to be given to him under this measure, which he would cordially support. Mr. Goode urged the workers not to look for redress to the weapon of the strike, but to hope for much from the passage of the Bill. Mr Anstey said, although the measure was not a panacea for all industrial ills, it was a long step in the right direction. Mr. Butler said the supporters of the Bill assumed a self-righteous attitude, but the Opposition were as anxious as they were for industrial peace. The State could never be prosperous unless the workers were satisfied.

A.

DEATH OF A YOUNG OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

Second Lieutenant S. C. Dela P. Beresford Pierse, Unattached List, attached to the 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, died suddenly on Saturday night. The circumstances of his death necessitated an inquest which was held by the Cantonment Magistrate. This young officer came out from home only in March last when he was posted to the Yorks and Lancaster Regiment. He was very popular among his fellow officers over whom a sad gloom has been cast by the melancholy event. The funeral took place with full military honours last evening and was attended by several military and civil officers. The Rev. G. D. Barne officiated at the service.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Captain J. P. Byrne, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred from the 77th to the 7[illegible] Company.

Captain R. E. Stace, R. E., to Deputy Assistant Director General, Military Works, vice Captain L. N. Malan, R. E.

Captain G. A. Hassels Yates, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks for India, on the 10th November, to join the No. 9 Mountain Battery.

Some of the statistics revealed by the South Africa Census are ominous, says the *Daily Mail's* correspondent. "Contrasted with the figures of the 1904 the Census revealed tendencies which must cause the gravest anxiety. In the Cape Province—which is in area more than five times the size of England—the white male population has decreased by 16,825 in these seven years, a percentage decrease of 528. But the native and coloured males increased by 54,346 in the same period. In 1904 the white population of the Cape formed 24·06 of the total population. To-day, it is only 22·75 per cent. of the total population. And this after more than two centuries of white settlement. Taking the whole Union of South Africa, the white population increased by only 161,219 in the last seven years. But the native and coloured population increased by 621,456. In 1904, the black and brown races formed 78·42 per cent. of the total population of the Union. To-day they constitute 78·55 per cent."

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

TURKS AND ARABS GAIN A VICTORY.

Integrity of European Turkey.

REPORTED INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 5.

A division, twenty thousand strong, with artillery and aeroplanes, is concentrating at Naples prior to embarkation for Tripoli.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

It is understood that General Frugoni is superseding General Caneva in command of the forces in Tripoli, which are about to be constituted as an army corps. General Caneva becomes Governor of the Town of Tripoli.

The *Standard*, to-day, publishes a message received in London, describing a victory in Tripoli, on Tuesday and Wednesday, gained by eight thousand Turks and sixteen thousand Arabs, over the Italians, who are said to have had between five and six thousand casualties.

It is added that the Turks captured two forts and numerous guns and ammunition.

Italy has circularised the Powers notifying them that Tripoli Cyrenaica has been definitely annexed, and suggesting mediatory efforts on the part of the Powers to induce Turkey to come without delay to the wise decision of acquiescing in accomplished facts, and so avoiding senseless bloodshed.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Much interest has been aroused by a statement in the Vienna *Reichspost* declaring that Turkey is prepared to grant Russia the exclusive right of the passage of warships through the Dardanelles, in return for Russia's guarantee of the integrity of Turkish territory in Europe.

It is stated that England consents to the agreement and will receive concessions in the Persian Gulf, and that Italy consented long ago on Russia promising not to oppose the Italian occupation of Tripoli.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

The Hon. Nawab Syed Mohammad presided this evening over a monster meeting of Moslems and Hindus at the Victoria Hall to protest against the Turco-Italian war. There were eight resolutions on the agenda and speeches were made in English and Hindustani.

Dr. T. M. Nair was the speaker of the evening and proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting beseeches the British Government which is concerned in the welfare of a large empire in the East to further use its best endeavours to allay the grave feelings of insecurity which the unjust war and the manner in which it is prosecuted by Italy against Turkey along with other recent events have produced in the minds of non-Christian and Oriental races generally."

The Resolution was seconded by Mr. T. Rangachary and supported by Mr. A. Hamid Hasan and was carried amid applause.

Mr. Yakub Husain Sait, the Hony. Secretary, Madras Presidency Muslim League, proposed a resolution strongly condemning the execution and ill-treatment by Italy in Tripoli and appealed to the sense of humanity of the British public and Government with the hope that they may effectively use their powerful influence to put a stop to such cruel action.

The Hon. Mr. Shesagiri Iyer seconded the resolution which was unanimously carried. The other resolutions carried had reference to the duty of the Mahomedan community to rally round the Khalifate, collection of subscriptions, requesting the Grand Vazier at Constantinople to communicate to the Turkish Consul General at Bombay news from the seat of war, thanks to the Hon. Mr. Syed Amir Ali for making timely representations to the British nation, and protest against the detention at Aden of the cargo of grain shipped from India to Jeddah for the use of pilgrims to Mecca.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 6.

A meeting of the Mahomedans was held here to protest against the massacre of Arab women and children in Tripoli. A resolution was submitted by telegram to the Government of India.

MOROCCO AGREEMENT.

Well Received by the French.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

M. Caillaux, the French Premier, speaking yesterday, extolled the agreement, recently reached between France and Germany. He said the Government had striven to serve the progress of civilisation by ending the Morocco question once and for all. The majority of Frenchmen, he stated, applauded the settlement.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The death is announced of Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid.

[The late Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid was born in Aberdeenshire in 1836, and received the latter part of his education at Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities. He began life in an art publishing office in Aberdeen and, chosing journalism as a profession, conducted papers in Peterhead in 1856, and Edinburgh in 1859. He led the movement for the founding of daily and weekly papers in Yorkshire, Lancashire, the Midlands and London, amongst which the "North Eastern Daily Gazette" was the first half-penny evening paper in the Kingdom. In 1861, he originated the co-operative house building movement in Edinburgh, and was chief founder, first president from 1868 to 1890, and a Fellow of the Institute of Journalists. In 1894, he promoted the International Press Congress founded in Belgium, and was first president of the World's Press Parliament held in the United States. In 1886, he sat as Liberal member for Aston Manor, Warwickshir, and was always a strong advocate of Imperial penny postage. In 1898-99 the late Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid was President of the Society of Newspaper Proprietors and Managers. He was also connected with the iron and steel industries and resided much in Belgium, taking an early part in promoting civilising and religious agencies in the Congo. He was an Hon. LL.D., of Aberdeen, a Deputy Lieutenant in Yorkshire and a Justice of the Peace in Warwickshire and Middlesex. He was created a Knight in 1893, an Officer of the Order of Leopold in 1897, and a Knight Commander of the Order of the Crown in 1899. He was responsible for several publications.]

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. with the English mails of October 27th.

The steamer "Mongolia" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia.

THE CHINESE REVOLT.

Throne Recognises Rebels as a Party.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PEKING, Nov. 5.

The Throne has directed the Assembly to draw up election laws and to hold general elections. The Throne also agrees to the recognition of the rebels as a political party.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 6.

The whole of the surroundings of Shanghai are now in the hands of the rebels.

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial article, says that the situation in China is most critical. The paper warns the reformers to agree with their adversaries quickly, and recalls the Tai-Ping rebellion, when foreign assistance was given to the Government on trade becoming endangered.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The situation in China may resolve itself into a struggle between the conservative North and the democratic South, as was the case in the Tai-Ping Rebellion.

Everything hinges on the attitude of those troops in the north, who still remain loyal.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Yuan-Shih-Kai still refuses the premiership. Meanwhile the Government is negotiating for a loan with an international group. The question of security, however, is causing difficulty.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4.

Three Imperialist gunboats and the portion of Admiral Sah-Chen-Ping's fleet which arrived here for provisions and ammunition have joined the rebels. As the rebel flag was hoisted those on the newly-arrived warships could be seen dancing and shaking hands.

PERSIAN TROUBLES.

The Mejliss Refuses Russia's Demands.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Russian Minister has returned, without an answer, the protest of the Persian Government against the action of two Russian Consulate officers who, as reported on the 11th ultimo, threatened to fire on the five Gendarmes sent by Mr. Shuster to take possession of the property of Shua-es-Sultaneh, which the Mejlis had confiscated.

The Russian Minister further insists on an apology for the insult which he declares was offered to the Russian Consular officers on the same occasion and says that in default of this apology Russia will occupy the Provinces of Ghilan and Mazandaran.

Persia has decided not to comply either with this demand or Russia's other demand, namely, for the removal of the Treasury Gendarmes from Shua-es-Sultaneh's property.

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Primate's Message to Dioceses.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The Archbishop of Cantarbury, in a message to the Dioceses, says that for the first time since the twelfth century the King of England is making a journey outside the bounds of Europe.

The Archbishop says that a special prayer will be issued for use during Their Majesties' absence.

PROGRAMME IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

No dates have so far been definitely fixed in Their Majesties' programme for Calcutta, but it is understood that a tentative programme is already under consideration and unless unforeseen circumstances arise no alterations will be made in it. Their Majesties will arrive in Calcutta, on December 30, a Saturday. December 31st falls on a Sunday, and no public functions, of course, will figure on Their Majesties' programme for that day. The State Dinner will be held on 1st January. His Majesty the King-Emperor will probably review the troops in the morning. It is probable that the levee will be held on January 4th. On January 3rd, His Majesty will be at the Races, when the King's Cup will be the chief event. Their Majesties will attend the Calcutta Pageants on January 5. His Majesty has also expressed his intention of going to the Tollygunge Horse Show on January 2nd. January 7th is a Sunday. Their Majesties leave Calcutta on Monday, January 8th.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

Inspector Lyons, of the C. I. D., left Calcutta, on Saturday, for Delhi, with a special staff of men, where he will be attached to the Police Department during the Durbar. He leaves his men at Delhi, and proceeds at once to Bombay, where he will remain until the King's arrival. He will then proceed again with other officers to Delhi, and remain until the close of the Durbar.

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

The Hon'ble the Raja of Kollengode who arrived in Madras, yesterday, leaves to-day on a tour in Northern India visiting Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gwalior and Agra before going to Delhi, and then to Calcutta. He will be a guest of the Maharaja of Gwalior at Agra, guest of the Maharaja of Benares at Allahabad and of the Hon'ble Maharaja of Vizianagram at Benares.

GREAT GALE IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

A great gale raged over Britain yesterday. Numerous cases of casualty and damage by sea and land are reported. The Dieppe-Newhaven boat was ten hours overdue, and had to be towed in.

BENGALORE TRAMWAY PROJECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 6.

Work on the Bangalore Tramway Project has practically commenced under Mr. Meamen, Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore. The survey indicates that about 10 miles of the line will be laid from Basvangudi, south of the Fort, to Frasertown in the north of the Civil and Military Station with a branch from the city to the Malleswaram extension. The system as regards the cantonment will be administered by the Durbar at a guarantee of four per cent. At present about 200 horse power of current from the Cauvery Falls is available for the electrification of the scheme but when the Cauvery Reservoir Project is completed some years hence the available power then, about 5,000 horse power or more, will admit of considerable extensions should traffic justify it.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Discussion on a Post-card.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Before the Special Tribunal to-day Mr. Mozumder, writer of the National Medical College, India, Calcutta, produced the admission register of the college, and proved that the 11th accused, Chavadi Arunachalam Pillay, joined the National Medical College on the 19th June 1911. He proved a receipt granted to the 11th accused for the term fees paid by him. A prospectus of the college found in the 11th accused's box bore the Calcutta post mark of the 31st May and the 4th June last.

At this point the Public Prosecutor intimated that with regard to information which Mr. Justice Sankara Nair asked for about the post-card filed by the defence on behalf of the 1st accused Nilkantam he had obtained certain information from the Post Office which he proposed to read to the Court.

Mr. Adam objected to this being done. The Public Prosecutor said that he got the information under the directions of the Court and he desired to ask their Lordships' permission to call a witness to prove that the date stamp "Mayavaram" could be put on at any time and that therefore there was no presumption of accuracy about it.

Mr. Justice Sankara Nair:—What I really wanted was the information about the red ink writing "Mayavaram". That must have been written either by the Erukkur or Mayavaram Post Office.

Mr. Rosario stated that his information was that it was most likely the Railway Post Office man who wrote the word "Mayavaram" on the post card.

Mr. Justice Sankara Nair.—If it was done by the Railway men they suggest then that it was in their favour, but if it was done by the Erukkur Postmaster, then he was the first accused's own uncle. If Mayavaram men said that they did not do it and that it was done at Erukkur, then you may say that would be against them.

The Public Prosecutor stated that his information which was official information and which was more likely to be correct was that it was not done in the train at all. The information which he received from the Postal Department was that the translation of the Post town of destination must have been made in the present case at Erukkur. If the Postmaster of the Branch Post Office at Erukkur knew English or if he did not know English it must have been done at Shiyali.

Mr. Justice Sankara Nair:—So according to you it must have been Erukkur or Shiyali.

The Public Prosecutor:—That would be so if it were a genuine document, it would naturally be the Erukkur Postmaster if he knew English.

Mr. Adam said that it would naturally be Shiyali. He strongly objected to the Public Prosecutor adducing rebutting evidence.

The Chief Justice said that their Lordships did not intend to call any further evidence as Court witnesses.

Mr. Adam said that if any further evidence were to be called it should be done by the Court and not by the Public Prosecutor as otherwise the whole trial would be vitiated under the Criminal Procedure Code.

HON. MR. HAQUE AND A SESSIONS JUDGE.

High Court Orders Explanation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

At the High Court Vacation Bench this afternoon before Justices Stephen and Chatterjee an application was made for the transfer of a case of murder in which the Hon'ble Mr. Haque retired on account of some remarks made by Mr. Collins, Sessions Judge of Mozuffarpore. In this case Mr. Haque appeared for the accused and the Judge remarked his cross-examination hardly honest whereupon he withdrew. Their Lordships stayed further proceedings and directed the petition and Mr. Haque's statement to be sent to Mr. Collins for explanation.

DELHI DURBAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 6.

The Thakore Sahib of Rajkot has proceeded to Delhi to take part in the Coronation Durbar. He is to attend the Royal Procession as a Cadet in the Imperial Cadet Corps.

The Khan Sahib of Manavadar has also proceeded to Delhi to attend the Imperial Cadet Corps.

The Thakore Sahib of Rajkot held a dinner party at his Palace before starting for Delhi, when the Agent to the Governor-General and other European Officers and the Rajasahib of Wunkaner attended.

Lieutenant Meek, Personal Assistant to the Agent, is also proceeding to Delhi to look after the Kathiawar Camp at Delhi.

ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

No summary was issued yesterday (Sunday). The General Officer Commanding telegraphs on November 4th that he reconnoitred as far as the Surpo Stream. One Abor scout was seen and signs of many.

The Ledum Column reports that a party of the 2nd Gurkhas surprised an Abor picket in the bed of the Sireng river killing one who was a Kebang man and carried 250 arrows. The road to Kebong on the other side of the Sireng river is blocked. On November 5th the main Column was engaged in road-making towards the Sirpo stream.

There were heavy thunderstorms on the nights of November 3rd, and 4th. The weather subsequently was fine. The health of the troops is good.

RUBBER IN TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

The Periyar Rubber Co., Ltd., harvested 13,797 lbs. of rubber last month as compared with 7,276 in October 1910. The total crop of the last ten months amounted to 74,324 lbs. as compared with 46,337 lbs. during the same period last year.

The amount of dry rubber harvested by the Rani Travancore Co. Ltd., during October, was 33,325 lbs. against 6,199 lbs. in the corresponding month last year. The total amount of dry rubber harvested for ten months in 1911 was 117,933 lbs. against 22,932 lbs. for the period in 1910.

BEHAR CONFERENCE.

Hon. Mr. Haque's Speech.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, Nov. 6.

In the course of his presidential address this afternoon, at the sitting of the Behar Provincial Conference the Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque claimed for the Behar Conference, a unique position in India, where all classes, creeds and castes meet on one platform and discuss in a spirit of mutual forbearance. He said:—"We refuse to be sectarian, aggressive or obstinate in our views." Referring to the Royal visit he said that the incident was unique in the history of the British Empire, and the visit was pregnant with immense potentialities for the great good of the country. It showed that His Majesty carried with him the genuine love for the people when he visited the country last, and now after His Majesty's accession to the Throne he had taken the very first opportunity to proclaim to the world that his heart throbbed with sympathy with the ancient land of Ind. It would not be possible any longer for Indian questions to be shelved, or Indian aspirations to be ignored."

Mr. Haque, continuing said that he was not ashamed to proclaim his loyalty, and that of his people. He said that they welcomed Lord Hardinge as a Viceroy entirely sympathetic towards Indian aspirations.

Mr. Haque congratulated the Hon'ble Mr. Ali Imam on his appointment as Law Member. Referring to the present awakening of Behar Mr. Haque said that its activities were not based upon any hostility to anyone, and the desire of the people was that their legitimate rights and interests should be recognized. He regretted that domiciled Bengalis did not join the Conference and referred them to the charge of being exclusive and clannish urged against them. He exhorted the Hindus and Mahomedans of Behar to keep up the existing solidarity. He said:—"If my Hindu brethren gave up the habit of mind which revels in hair-splitting arguments and philosophical niceties and if my own coreligionists of the Islam became a little less militant there is no question to my mind which cannot be solved amicably.

Referring to Sir Edward Baker's administration Mr. Haque complimented him for having successfully dealt with anarchism in Bengal and thanked him for releasing the prisoners convicted in Champaran disturbances. He also referred to his advice to the Civilians to resort to the more difficult arts of persuasion and conciliation in place of the easier methods of autocracy, and said that though for the present it had fallen on deaf ears he trusted it was bound to produce its effect in the long run. He regretted that Sir Edward could not carry out his promise to spend a portion of his time every year in Behar. Sir Andrew Fraser recognised the shabby treatment meted out to Behar in different matters, but his declarations were not given effect to by Sir Edward Baker.

Referring to the question of higher education in Behar Mr. Haque spoke strongly of the neglect on the part of Government in this matter. The Patna College, the only Government College in Behar, was far from being in a satisfactory condition. What they wanted was that the Patna College should be made into a first class residential college with chairs for all the important branches of knowledge. He deplored the most unfair and unsatisfactory representation of Behar on the Senate.

Technical education provided for in Behar was very meagre. Parents were not willing to send their sons to Calcutta lest they fall under undesirable influence. Of all the provinces and sub-provinces in India Behar had contributed perhaps the largest amount of revenue to the Imperial Exchequer and still the plea of want of funds was flonted in her face in season and out of season. Sanitation in Behar required the best attention of the Government. This fair country which had been happily styled as the "Garden of India," was every day becoming worse in the matter of health. He quoted figures from the Sanitary Commissioner's report to show the insanitary condition of the Province.

Referring to the public service, Mr. Haque quoted a long extract from the reply of Sir Andrew Fraser in which he admitted that the public service in Behar should be entirely if not exclusively manned by scheduled and that instruction would be issued to remedy the existing state of affairs. As far as he was aware nothing had been done and people were naturally disappointed.

He paid a glowing tribute to the sense of justice displayed by the Chief Justice and appealed to him to redress the grievance of Behar as far as the judicial service was concerned. Mr. Haque urged that the local bodies should be largely unofficialized and the element of election should be introduced among all of them and greater measure of control should be allowed to the representatives of the people. He also referred to the preponderance of the European planting community in the District Boards of the Tirhut Division.

Referring to the question of the Partition of Bengal Mr. Haque said that the public opinion in Behar was unanimous on one point that they would neither agree to the "status quo" being restored nor to a Governorship with a Chief Commissionership for Behar, they would co-operate with their brethren of Bengal in order to constitute Behar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa into a separate Province and to put the whole Bengalee speaking people under another administration. The idea of creating a Chief Commissionership for Behar was shocking to the people.

Mr. Haque in his address strongly urged the claim of Behar in the matter of higher appointments. Referring to the High Court appointments to be made he urged that one out of the three appointments to be made should be given to a Beharee and as there is already a Beharee Mahomedan on the bench he trusted a Beharee Hindu would be appointed. He then referred to the enthusiastic way in which Hindus and Mahomedans of Behar have responded to the appeal for funds for the Hindu and Muslim Universities. Speaking of the good work done by Beharee members of the Provincial Council, he complimented the Hon'ble Mr. Brajkishore Prasad and the Hon'ble Mr. Fakhruddin for the good work done by them. Referring to the Council Reforms, and regulations governing it, Mr. Haque said that they were very unjust and unfair to the Hindus who have absolutely got no franchise. He strongly urged that the same franchise as has been given to special electorates should be extended to Hindus also. At present few members of the Local and the Municipal Boards elect their representatives to the Council, and the vast bulk of educated Hindus including the Hon. Mr. Sinha, have absolutely no franchise. He asked the Mahomedans to help their Hindu brethren in getting proper franchise. Speaking about special electorates he repeated what he has so often said that it is unsound in principle. Referring to the question of extending communal representation to the District and the Municipal Boards Mr. Haque said he had been opposed to it all along, and would continue to do so. It was suicidal, he said, for the best interests of Mahomedans themselves and trusted they would come round to his views in due course. He eloquently supported the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's Education Bill and urged for the establishment of an Educational League.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARBHANGA, Nov. 6.

The Hindu University Scheme has been advanced a step further and the Hon'ble Mr. Butler, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Education Department, has agreed to receive a representative deputation at Delhi on December 2. The movement is receiving substantial support from the princes and the people of India.

There has evidently been a little squabble over the election of the President of the Indian National Congress, says the "Pioneer," for while the "Bengalee," in announcing the result of the election is singularly silent as to the virtues of Pundit Bishan Narayan Dar and is only anxious to point out that Bengal and Behar "voted solid" for Sir Henry Cotton the Congress journal of Allahabad (the "Leader") observes:—"As the "Bengalee" has given out that Bengal and Behar voted solid for Sir Henry Cotton at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, we may as well say that all the other Provinces, which were represented at the Meeting—Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Berar— voted solid for Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar."

THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, Oct. 22.

The conflict, which has been raging at Shiraz for the last few months between Nizam-us-Sultaneh and Kawam-ul-Mulk, has culminated in the deposal of the former from the Governor-Generalship of Fars. Concomitant with this deposal, Sowlat-ud-Dowlah, who, it is said, was pledged to stand by Nizam-us-Sultaneh through thick and thin, and who had during Nizam's tenure of office guaranteed the security of the Bushire-Shiraz caravan route, has withdrawn the warranty; and the result has been total dislocation and cessation of the caravan traffic. Posts have been delayed and robbed, caravans waylaid and looted and telegraph wires cut, and for days all means of communication with Shiraz was suspended. A caravan consisting of 600 mules laden with valuable merchandise was carried away bodily near Shulgistan. A missionary lady, Dr. Miss Ross, who was travelling down from Shiraz to Bushire with this unfortunate caravan was robbed of all her belongings, besides having been roughly handled and has had to trudge to Abadeh. H. B. M's Consul at Shiraz circularised British merchants to cease transporting goods by the Bushire caravan route until adequate measures were adopted to ensure safety. The British merchants at Bushire made strong representations to the Consul-General pointing out the deplorable state of affairs and the incalculable losses they have been subjected to and begging that some effective steps may be taken to ease the situation.

The troubles are not confined to trade routes only. Affairs are worse at Shiraz, which has always been a hot-bed of intrigue and turmoil. There, while the contending parties were fighting their battles, the lives of foreigners were often menaced necessitating the intervention of the British Consular guards, who were found inadequate to cope with the situation. However, as things are getting serious and intolerable, and unremediable if Persian methods are employed, it has been deemed expedient by the British Government to despatch to the disturbed zone of Southern Persia, an armed force of cavalry and infantry, which it is believed will be principally employed for the policing of the Bushire-Shiraz trade routes and for reinforcing Consular guards at Shiraz.

A party of one hundred sepoys of the 7th Rajputs have already arrived here and a regiment of cavalry are expected in the course of next week by the transport steamers "Islanda" and "Ujina" and these, it is reported, will be followed by more as necessity may warrant. The landing of these troops is viewed by the natives with grave suspicion and concern. Their attitude is decidedly hostile and they have not been wanting in showing opposition, if not defiance, to the step when they heard that the British Government contemplated landing troops at Bushire the priesthood held secret meetings and sent a deputation to wait upon His Excellency Mowaqqur-ud-Dowlah, Governor of Bushire, calling his attention to it, and asking whether the authorities at Teheran were cognizant of passing events and if they had permitted the interference of Britain in Persia's internal affairs. The Governor, it is said, being unable to answer to their satisfaction was accused of being in collusion with the British Government. It is further reported that the Ulloomas have appealed to their confreres at the holy cities of Kerbella and Nejaf, and even the German Consul here has been approached on the subject.

The priesthood, who are reckoning without their host, have now started a boycott movement. The native boatmen have been enjoined not to give the use of their boats for the landing of the cavalry and therefore only a few lighters owned by British shipping firms will be employed for the purpose and these will be manned by British sailors, as the native boatmen in the employ of British firms have similarly refused to assist in the disembarkation. Notwithstanding these obstacles the arrangements, which are carried on with tact and discretion under the personal supervision of Colonel Cox, the Political Resident, are on a fair way to completion. Developments are awaited with keen interest and speculation is rife as to the ultimate result of these operations.

NEWS FROM SHIRAZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 6.

News from Shiraz, dated 14th October, gives details of molestations and mobbing which an English lady doctor was subjected to on the 12th October between Shulgistan and Abadeh and of carrying away by force of mules and muleteers with all loads to the hills. The caravan contained a consignment of opium and the loss, if the goods are not recovered, will be a big one. During the last 2 1-2 years close upon a dozen Britishers had been held up, robbed and beaten by various bands of these tribal ruffians, and the longer such things are allowed to pass unpunished the greater becomes the risk to travellers and to goods. Claims are rapidly mounting up, but no attempt is being made to pay them by the Central Government and to look for payment by the provincial authorities is utterly hopeless. The telegraph lines, north and south, are being damaged by tribes and at present we are cut off altogether from Bushire-Farsi-Madan. A section of Kashghais is on its track to the plains and by all accounts has not only followed its usual tactics of making targets of insulators, but has actually cut out and removed a section of the line itself.

On behalf of Ala-e-Dowleh notice has been issued in the town saying that he has been appointed Governor-General and will be leaving Teheran shortly. The Kawam has been pressed to accept the post of Deputy Governor, but one cannot learn whether he has definitely accepted or not. At all events he remains in his own house. There is no fresh news about Deh Buzurghis, but Ali Akbar still retains possession of most of the goods lying in the caravanserai.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

The hired transports the "Islanda" and "Ujina" sailed hence for the Persian Gulf with the 39th Central India Horse, the former on Saturday last and the latter yesterday.

A MINOR'S TRUSTEE SUED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

BANGALORE, Nov. 6.

An application under the Indian Trusts Act has been filed in the District Judge's Court by Mr. Lawrence, Barrister-at-Law, on behalf of Master Walter Reginald White, a minor of 13, by his mother Martha Constance White, of Langford Road, Bangalore, the counter-petitioner being Mr. J. A. White, of Rest House Road, Bangalore. It is recited that in October, 1910, the petitioner's mother paid Rs. 22,000 to the counter-petitioner to be held in trust for the minor for his maintenance and education and that only a few rupees have been so spent on the petitioner contrary to the terms of the trust. It is, therefore, prayed that the Court will replace the counter-petitioner by his mother or some other competent trustee, directing the counter-petitioner to transfer the securities for Rs. 22,000.

THE end of the Home holiday season is always signalised by the arrival in Calcutta of the two direct steamers, the P. & O. "Caledonia" and the City liner "City of Paris." These two boats arrived in port yesterday evening more crowded than ever before and it is estimated that between them they brought out 200 brides. Both the steamers had very good passengers and both had made exceedingly good times.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Training of Infantry.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

As to the defects in the War Office Manual, Colonel F. N. Maude, C.B., late R.E., makes a suggestion. The final fault he finds with this otherwise admirable little book is that while laying down principles altogether unexceptionable in their character, it fails at the last to provide the mechanism, or even to indicate the means, by which these principles are to be driven into both officers and men until their application becomes almost subconscious at each successive stage in a fight. The book preaches—and rightly—the imperative need of initiative and of the forward principle at all costs. In war, the enemy sees to it that neither initiative nor the forward impulse degenerates into a too hasty rush across the open. But in peace, there is no enemy—at least no bullets to check the forward tendency—hence, unless the advance is constantly halted by orders from the rear, nothing approaching a true picture of the real attack can be presented on the manoeuvre ground.

This is the rock on which all peace training has hitherto been shattered; for every time you order men to lie down from the rear you strike at the very independence of subordinates which it should be your object to encourage. The inevitable result hitherto has been that every company officer's head has always been turned apprehensively to the rear, watching for signals from his superior—often several of them—and never towards the enemy, who is, in fact, the only arbiter of his conduct until the moment for the final assault has arrived. The results used to be appalling, for whilst the umpires blamed the company officers for insufficient energy their commanding officer hurried them for showing too much, while each field day became the occasion of friction within the regiments that led to bad confidential reports, and a general feeling of unappreciated effort which has driven literally hundreds of excellent young officers to resign their commissions in hopeless disgust. Unseemly scenes often arose, even before the men, and in some regiments every field day was dreaded by all ranks as a kind of waking nightmare. With the new book things must necessarily be worse, in proportion as initiative and the forward tendency are encouraged.

A HINT FOR FIELD DAYS.

Yet there is a very simple way out of it—often discussed, yet never adopted. Briefly, in action the intensity of the enemy's fire conditions the rate of the advance. When the bullets are whistling around them like hail, men instinctively lie close and wait for the storm to blow over. But they feel in a moment when it lulls; and often the whole line, moved by the forward impulse inherent in good troops, will rise and rush forward together without any word of command or even example. Now this slackening in the enemy's fire is almost invariably brought about by the covering fire of other troops—whether artillery or infantry is immaterial—and the effect of this fire is made visible to the assailants by the clouds of smoke from bursting shells, and of dust from the striking bullets, hanging in front of the enemy's position. As long as these clouds hang the enemy cannot see to aim, and their fire immediately slackens, thus affording an opportunity for the assailants to press forward. This chain of cause and effect can be very easily symbolised in peace by the following expedient: Take a brigade about to attack a position. The officer who wishes to inspect or instruct the troops prepares the position by placing at several points about it bags of dusty material, with a small bursting charge inside them connected by wires to an electric firing battery under his control.

The attack once started, one or more bags are exploded, and the hanging cloud of dust simulates to the fighting line the hail of shell from their covering artillery, and gives them the signal to press on until the cloud settles down, and sets the imaginary enemy free to reopen his aimed fire. These charges can be fired in any order, thus giving the line a chance to rush forward here, or hang back there, and all the supports in rear have to use their own judgment in conforming to the moves of the men in front of them. Hence there is no longer any need for the company officers to look anxiously to the rear, still less for commanding officers to set staff officers wildly galloping here and there. The inspector can see the man who knows his work and alertly seizes his chances. Equally the man is detected who is indifferent, and lets slip his opportunity. Thus, with this simple procedure, which can, of course, be modified in many ways—flag signals for dust clouds, and so forth—all need for the scenes of recrimination, generally known as "Pow-wows," falls away, and the inspecting officer can report on things as he actually sees them; not as they appear to him after having listened to a heated series of charges and counter charges often very freely bandied about between all ranks and arms after the average field day. I may add that these scenes are by no means peculiar to our own Army, and though foreigners are never allowed to approach a "Pow-wow" in any country within hearing distance, I have seen through a telescope some exceedingly dramatic performances even in the Army of the Great War Lord.

SERIOUS QUESTIONS FOR THE NEW ADVISORY COUNCIL.

If palpable evidence of the growth of the National Reserve were necessary, three events of last week-end should be ample for the purpose. Distribution of badges by Major-General Sir John Steevens to the Greenwich section took place at the drill hall, Holly Hedge House, Blackheath, on Saturday evening, the following parades at Southampton and Puddington.

Among the two hundred recipients of the badge was Captain Casen-Morris, an officer of varied experience and forty-two years' service, he has been in the Guards, the Royal Artillery, and the Army Ordnance Department, and still looks fit to take his place in the field. It was also gratifying to see a father attend to receive badges on behalf of his two sons, who were unable to be present. As usual, reservists were present who had served in units whose depots were far removed from each other. Two men had belonged to the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, while others had served with the Lincolns, Manchesters, Royal Irish Lancers, and so on.

Before the smoking concert which followed the distribution, Sir John Steevens, Councillor W. F. Soames, Mayor of Greenwich (himself an old Volunteer), Major Martin (organising officer), and others addressed the meeting. Sir John announced that the present strength of the Veteran Section was 17,000 most of the men being in the prime of life; and it was expected that the number of 20,000 would be reached by the end of the year. An Advisory Council is being formed, and it is hoped that when it presents the needs of the reserve to the War Office due effect to its recommendations will be given.

Letters have been received from Australia and Canada, asking for full particulars of the movement, and in reply thereto specimen badges have been sent together with suggestions for the formation of similar forces.

The 20th County of London Regiment is to be congratulated upon the position of its headquarters, which includes a paddock wherein a whole battalion may parade with ease, and a half battalion comfortably manoeuvre. There is a good Morris tube range available, and Colonel H. A. Christmas expressed a hope that the reservists would avail themselves of it; he also wished that his men and the veterans would foregather from time to time, and that arrangements might be made for friendly matches'. It is stated that the West Kent Regiment, the Artist, and other units of the Territorial force are opening their doors to reservists who wish to attach themselves and this is clearly as it should be.

The Advisory Council above referred to will certainly have to consider, inter alia how the veteran section can be best fitted for home defence, and how the men may be utilised to the greatest advantage. But while one man's services would be best as a gunner, another man would be attached to supply, and a third (by reason of advancing years) retained for orderly duties or cooking. Two things must be kept up, namely, drill and rifle practice.

As regards musketry it has been officially stated that a supply of converted Lee-Metfords or similar modern weapons, will shortly be issued; these will, of course, be furnished with a barrel to receive miniature ammunition, so that the magazine cannot be used. This is somewhat unfortunate, because the service rifle of the present day is fired from the magazine direct, the rounds being carried in clips in the bandolier ready for charging, but, of course, only miniature cartridges can be used at a headquarters range, and, as has already been pointed out in these columns if men attend the service ranges for full practice both time and money must be expended. True, men can learn the firing exercise by being taught the prescribed motions, but nobody practising at a Morris tube range can become efficient in judging windage or allowing for different lights. While on the subject of shooting it may be remarked that the Paddington section are going to obtain the loan of a Maxim, so that they may shortly be expected to have an efficient machine gun team. Now, machine gun work is wholly different from rifle practice. Given a good gun-layer, with a good man to take his place in the event of casualty, the rest of the team need only understand the mechanism of the weapon and how it should be served.

GREECE AND THE WAR.

The Greek Government does not want to be caught napping along that perpetual danger-zone, the often-disputed frontier with Turkey—too often disputed, with very poor success on this side; and it is certainly not to the interest of Europe that Greece should be surprised and attacked and once more beaten. One can only approve of the measures taken by her Government along the borders of Thessaly and Macedonia, Anti, in Arta, the chief town of which is only twenty miles from Prevesa, where the Turkish boats were shelled and sunk by the Italians, and can only applaud the activity of her governors, who appear to be summed up in one man—Venizelos, who is at once Prime Minister, Minister of War, and head of the army and navy. As the army and navy most wanted reorganising, he took over both.

Wires and cables are being very hard worked by all the Legations here and the Greek Government and the diplomatic world are on the qui vive. The Greek War Office—i.e., M. Venizelos—is active, but with restraint and discretion, as the Prime Minister assured me emphatically that Greece would be, and will be, the last to forment war in the Balkans. The Greek Charge d'Affaires in Constantinople, has informed the Turkish Government that the sole reason why Greece is getting troops up her side of the frontier is that Turkey has collected still more troops on the other side. Already the official and diplomatic world here does believe really, and not merely diplomatically that the match will not be put to the Balkan powder magazine this time. Private opinion here believes also that for the time being peace is assured in these parts. A shrewd Athenian said to me that he had never seen the Athenians so quiet before. There are no speeches at the street corners, no knots of arguers on the pavement, no wild crying Ephemerides; no excitement. He almost thought that such extraordinary quiet in Athens was ominous.

Danger to peace will not come from Greece—for the time being. The present peril obviously is the possible Turkish policy of seeking or creating diversions leading to graver unrest. A foreign diplomatist here objected to me: "Europe would not let Turkey seek compensations." But when I remarked that during the last few years, the number of annexations and aggressions Europe had prevented was exceedingly small, he found nothing to retort.

The chaotic condition in which the present Turkish Government continues to remain may make for good or ill in the Balkans, one cannot tell for certain which Diplomacy in this country is well persuaded that the Turkish Government is in too disorganised a state to plan or carry out a deliberate war with Greece. That is all very well on the one hand, but, on the other, a distraught and confused Turkish executive may alike be incapable of restraining any frontier bands from going on the warpath, and also in desperation it may be nothing loth to let them go. That, of course, is a pessimistic hypothesis, which the Greek Government does not officially consider. I for the present Greece is all for peace. She is undoubtedly very busy recuperating just now, and is collecting arms and ammunition and training her men. Her army has never worked so hard in modern times. An Athenian who knows told me that the methods of the French military mission sent here six months ago to give instruction were "an eye-opener for the Greek officers, in whom a vigorous process of smartening up has produced already remarkable results." The British mission has begun practising similar methods in the navy.

FRENCH MILITARY REFORMS.

Shortly before his regretted death, General Brun drew up a scheme to make education in the French military colleges entirely free. There are five of these great establishments, viz., the Military Polytechnic and Saint Cyr, which correspond to Sandhurst and Woolwich in England, and the three schools at Saint Maixent, Saumur, and

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

THE following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail :—

Railway Commission.

SOME MINOR CONCESSIONS.

London, Oct. 21.

Last night the Royal Commission appointed on August 23, in terms of the agreement arrived at for the settlement of the general strike of railway employees, issued its report.

The Commission which arrived at unanimous findings, was constituted as follows :—

Chairman : Right Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., formerly Permanent Under-Secretary for Ireland, Employers' representatives ; Sir Thomas Ellis, K.C.B., secretary to Federated Coal-mine Owners' Association ; Mr. Beale, solicitor to the Midland Railway Company. Workers' representatives : Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P. for Barnard Castle, formerly chairman of the Ironmoulders' Union ; Mr. Burnett, Labour correspondent of the Board of Trade.

The Commission unanimously report that owing to their responsibilities the railway companies cannot be expected to permit intervention between them and the men on questions of discipline and management. They recommend that the railway conciliation board's scheme of 1907 be amended, and in order to expedite settlement the members of each board be permitted to select their secretary from any source.

The Commission recommends the abolition of the central conciliation board, and proposes that if deadlocks occur in the sectional boards the chairman's decision shall be final.

The Board's secretaries may act as the men's advocates, but no encouragement must be given to either side in a refusal to abide by a settlement effected.

Ample protection must be given and no threats or coercion shall be permitted against anyone desiring to work. The "Railway service," declares the Commission, "has great traditions and high ideals. If the man place duty before other considerations, the public will support them".

Mr. Williams, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society, declares the report destructive of colleative bargaining.

Some of the railway managers, however, are surprised at the recognition of the unions in any form, but do not anticipate that the companies will reject the finding.

[The terms on which the great strike was ended and the Royal Commission appointed were as under :—"Steps shall be taken forthwith to settle disputes between the companies and all classes of employees not included in the scheme of 1907, by conferences between representatives of the companies and representatives of employees who are employed by the same company. Failing an agreement, then an Arbitration Commission as offered by the Prime Minister shall be appointed, consisting of two representatives from each side and an impartial chairman. The Commission will be instructed to investigate the working of the 1907 scheme and report as expeditiously as possible on the changes desirable with a view to the prompt settlement of differences." Assurances were given by both parties to abide by the findings, and the Government promised to legislate next session.]

The main question between the railway unions and the railway companies was the exclusion of union representatives from the sectional conciliation boards. The union leaders expected the Commission to report in their favour on this head, and Mr. Williams, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, declares that the Commission's report will be an absolute disappointment to the men.

The "Daily News" says that if the proposed machinery is worked with good will there is no reason to doubt that the men are assured of their just claims.

The "Chronicle" thinks that the amended methods will give the men substantial gains, but object to the present wages awards running on till next July, before they can be amended.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labour M.P. for Derby, and organising secretary of the Amalgamated Railways Society, declares that the report is bitterly disappointing. None of the men's leaders have a good word for it.

Mr. Burt, M.P. for Morpeth, says the report makes for peace, and that the matter of recognition of the men has gained an important point.

Payment of Members.

London, October 21.

Lord Dudley, late Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth, gave a public address at Worcester, near which his family estates are situated, in opposition to payment of members, which the House of Commons recently adopted.

Lord Dudley declared that it would be dangerous for the country if the House of Commons possessed a body of professional politicians, and there was some likelihood of this unless the electors were careful.

The people of the colonies, where payment of members existed, were more engaged in money-making than people in England. Hence Australians had to make greater sacrifices in order to serve their country in Parliament than had Englishmen. The result was a greater number of professional politicians, which could hardly be good for the Commonwealth. While England might follow the energetic colonies in many things he hoped she never would in this respect. Some of the very democratic States, Lord Dudley added had a body of politicians existing solely for their Parliamentary stipends.

The "Westminster Gazette" remarks that if Lord Dudley had given utterances to such opinions in Australia, his Governor-Generalship would have been brief.

"Death Warrant of the Lords."

London, Oct. 22.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, reviewed the political position and the leading events of the late session in an address to the East Fife Liberal Association.

The rejection of the Budget by the Lords, Mr. Asquith said was its death warrant. Its place would shortly be taken by a body relatively smaller and relatively impartial, with functions appropriate to a second Chamber in any democratic country.

He confidently trusted that the year 1911 would live in history as the year of the greatest advance in popular Government since the Reform Bill was passed.

The second part of the National Insurance Bill dealing with unemployment was experimental and not final. He would scrupulously safeguard the Irish minority in the Home Rule scheme. Likewise he would deal liberally with the vested interests in the Welsh Church Disestablishment measure.

Mr. Balfour on Radicalism.

London, Oct. 22.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, leader of the Opposition, delivered a political address to the members of the Conservative Working Men's Club, Edinburgh.

Mr. Balfour said he wished to preach to the rising generation the doctrine that after national defence, they should place Imperial unity, and thereafter social reform. The Radicals had abandoned the theories of the earlier Radical generations, and introduced a simpler theory of their own. If one examined their speeches, say the Chancellor's, one would find always that they measured the benefit done to one class by the amount taken from the pockets of another.

The worst thing to be said against Mr. Lloyd George's National Insurance Bill was the Premier's declaration, that general contributory schemes with State assistance might do for Germany, but were unsuited to the genius of Britons.

Mr. Balfour condemned the proposed closuring of the debate on the Bill, which he said provided for the lusty wage-earner, while the abjectly poor received scant consideration from it.

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

London, Oct 21.

It is officially announced that Sir Francis Hopwood, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has resigned the Secretaryship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and that Sir Charles Lucas, Assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has resigned the registrarship of the Order.

His Majesty the King has directed that hereafter the secretaryship and registrarship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George shall ex-officio be held severally by the Permanent Under-Secretary and the Senior Assistant Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

CANADA AND AMERICA.

London, Oct. 21.

The strength of Canadian popular feeling against Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, which some American Congressmen boasted would bring about the annexation of Canada, is illustrated by the action of the moving picture show proprietors here.

The removal of all United States flags from picture films has been ordered in all theatres, and consignments of such films now on the way to Canada will be subjected to censorship in order to remove from them all foreign emblems.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

London, Oct. 21.

A manifesto on the solution of industrial difficulties has been issued of behalf on the Labour Co-partnership Association by Lord Courtney, formerly Under-Secretary for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Thomas Burt, secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutal Provident Association, Mr. D. H. Lever, and Sir Benjamin Browne, chairman of Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., shipbuilders, Newcastle.

The pronouncement urges that the great employers of Labour trust, the Labour leaders to fully and carefully consider whether the application of the principle of co-partnership between workers and employers will not to a great extent solve the industrial problem.

NEW GERMAN INSURANCE BILL.

Berlin, Oct. 21.

In the Reichstag, a Bill was introduced to extend, without State aid, the advantages of compulsory insurance against invalidity and old age to 2,020,000 employees, who do not come within the scope of the present Workmen's Insurance Act.

The persons who will be brought under the new measure are workers whose incomes range to £250 per annum. The Bill was read a first time.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

London, Oct. 21.

The Marconi Company has taken over the wireless telegraphy patents of Lodge and Muirhead, and Sir Oliver Lodge will act as one of the Marconi Company's scientific advisers. The Marconi Company has issued a writ in England against Siemens Bros. for infringement of its patents by using the Telefunken system.

LORD HUGH CECIL.

London, Oct. 21.

The "Oxford Magazine" strongly criticises Lord Hugh Cecil (Conservative), M. P. for Oxford University, for his behaviour towards the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, in the late "scene" in the House of Commons.

Recalling the circumstances in which Lord Hugh Cecil was elected, the "Oxford Magazine" censures him severely for forgetting that University members are delegates rather than representatives, and for participating in an unexampled scene of rowdiness and insolence towards the Prime Minister.

A NOVEL FRAUD.

Vancouver, Oct. 21.

A peculiar fraud upon the Winnipeg tram company has been discovered. A number of forged tram tickets were found to be in circulation, and the Scotland Yard detective office has succeeded in ascertaining where and how the swindle was accomplished.

The tickets, it appears, were printed in London for persons who stated that they were required for the purposes of a toy railway exhibition. The amount which the Winnipeg Company has lost through the fraud has not yet been ascertained.

AVIATION.

Vancouver, Oct. 21.

Mr. Robinson, the inventor of an aero-hydroplane who undertook to fly from St. Paul's, at the head of the Mississippi navigation in Minnesota, down the river to New Orleans at its mouth on the Gulf of Mexico, in progressing well in his flight.

Yesterday he arrived at Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, opposite Iowa, and descended in his aero-hydroplane to the waters of the Mississippi in safety. After a short stay he resumed his flight for New Orleans.

DELHI DURBAR HOCKEY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 6.

The first game in the semi-final of the Delhi Durbar Hockey tournament open to Native troops in the Poona Division was played this evening when the 12th Pioneers, the winners in the Poona Brigade, met the 104th Rifles, the winners of the Bombay Brigade section. The Pioneers proved a much stronger combination and defeated their opponents by five goals to nil.

MADRAS FOX HOUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

Yesterday morning the hounds met at 9th mile stone at St. Thomas Mount for opening the meeting of the Madras Hunt and a creditable performance for the first day resulted, the hounds being stopped after hunting for an hour and a quarter. There was a good turn out.

SELF CURE NO FRICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges of either sex in a pressing infection.
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when ordinary treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions sent Sealed, confidential or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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GRAIN PRICES IN INDIA.

The following note on variations in prices of food grains and salt is published in a new blue-book of the Commercial Intelligence Department :—

REASON FOR FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES IN EACH QUINQUENNIUM.

1861—65.

A general rise of prices took place about 1860. With the suppression of the Mutiny and the transfer of the administration to the Crown, there commenced a new era of commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the country were developed by the construction of roads and railways, the improvement of harbours, and the extension of irrigation. The cotton famine caused by the American War of Secession (1861—65) gave great impetus to the cultivation of cotton in India, which, while the war lasted, brought large profits to the cultivator and the merchant. The influx of the precious metals which had begun about the time of the Mutiny was thus further stimulated, and from about the second year of the war a great rise of prices took place throughout the cotton-growing districts of Western and Central India, as also in a smaller degree in other parts of the country. Prices were also raised by the famine of 1861 in the Upper Doab of the province of Agra and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and Rajputana and by the scarcity in Cutch.

1866—70.

On the collapse of the inflation caused by the American war, prices would have fallen but for the great famine of 1866 in Orissa, which extended into Bengal proper, Behar, Madras, and the eastern part of the Central Provinces. Another notable famine —that of 1869—affected Western Rajputana and parts of Northern India, and the extension of scarcity towards the west and south, produced a rise of prices in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad.

1871—75.

During 1871—75, prices were not seriously disturbed by any calamity except the scarcity in Bihar of 1874, and although large purchases of grain were then made by the Government and scarcity prevailed in the adjoining districts of the United Provinces, the disturbance of prices was not widely felt. The export trade in rice expanded greatly in 1872-73, and was on a large scale throughout the decade 1871—80. It showed greater contraction in 1874, the year of the Bihar famine, than in the Deccan famine three years later.

1876—80.

In this quinquennium occurred the great famine of 1877-78, which affected an enormous tract in Western and Southern India, and extended with diminished intensity into the north, causing a general rise of prices of food-grains all over India. The export trade in wheat, which had begun in a small way after the opening of the Suez Canal in 1870, received a check in the years 1878—80.

1881—85.

Speaking generally, all crops except rice were good or abundant during these years, though there was scarcity in a portion of the Punjab in 1884, and distress in parts of Bengal and Madras in 1885. The rice crop was bad between 1883 and 1885, owing to drought and floods, but wheat was plentiful, and the average price for all grains was low.

1886—90.

It is difficult to find adequate reasons for the great rise in prices which took place during these five years, for the 1889 famine in Ganjan (accompanied by distress in Orissa and scarcity in Bihar) was only of local importance, and prices had already reached their highest point in 1888. The export trade in food-grains was not larger than in the preceding quinquennium.

1891—95.

The high prices ruling during 1886—90 were still further raised in 1891-92 by prolonged drought, causing scarcity and distress in Madras, Bombay, the Deccan, Bihar and Upper Burma. A strong Indian demand for rice was coupled with large exports, and at the same time there was an unprecedented exportation of wheat owing to the failure of crops in Europe, so that Indian prices rose almost to famine levels. With better seasons prices fell, but the lowest point reached in 1891—95 was still above the average level of the previous quinquennium ; and as in that period, the importation of silver for coinage continued on a large scale until the closure of the mints in June 1893.

1896—1900.

This quinquennium witnessed two distinct famines. The first one occurred in the latter part of 1896, and extended into 1897; and the second, which occurred in the latter half of 1899, and continued, like the previous one, through the ensuing year. These famines bore a close resemblance to each other in this that they were more or less equally intense and equally widespread. The fall in prices associated with the closing year of the preceding quinquennium was thus one of short duration. In September. 1896, a sudden rise took place in the prices of food-grains. In November, famine prices were declared in Northern and Central India, and soon after they became general. The autumn harvest of 1897 relieved the tension somewhat, and the bumper crops of 1898, saw prices assume a relatively low level. But this improvement was again not sustained, for the complete failure of the south-west monsoon in 1899 followed by poor winter rains reinduced famine prices in the following year. The monsoon of 1900 was more favourable than its predecessor; still it was not of such a character so to efface altogether the ill effects of the previous season of drought.

1901—05.

There was no very marked return to ordinary price levels in 1901 and 1902, as the weather conditions were generally not favourable, except perhaps for rice. But in the next two years, and particularly in 1904, agricultural conditions were distinctly good, especially in the case of the wheat crop. There was in these two years a corresponding improvement in prices of food-grains, especially of rice and wheat ; but a set-back was experienced in 1905. The seasonal conditions of that year were marred by a partial failure of the monsoon in Northern and Western India and by heavy rain and floods in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. A sharp and rapid rise in the prices of articles of Indian produce, especially food-grains, began in 1905.

1906-10.

The rise was sustained in 1906, as the spring crops of that year, except wheat, were generally not good, and the autumn crops were damaged more or less by excessive rain and floods, particularly in Bengal and Eastern Bengal. Agricultural prospects were to a certain extent improved by the good winter rains which, though late, saved a part of the spring harvest of 1907 in Northern India. But as unfavourable conditions prevailed in other parts of the country, particularly in Bengal, prices remained unaffected ; and when the failure of the south-west monsoon occurred famine conditions declared themselves over a large area. The wheat and oilseeds harvests of 1908 were very poor owing to deficient and badly distributed rainfall. Neither were the autumn crops good. The rise of prices was accentuated in 1907 and 1908, by the widespread failure of the crops in Northern India. The wheat crop of 1909 showed an advance on the previous year, though the winter rains were generally deficient and the untimely rain in April damaged a quantity of the grain on the threshing floor in parts where the crop was reaped early. The monsoon was exceptionally favourable, and there was a considerable increase in the total outturn of the staple crops. There was a phenomenal rice crop in Burma and the two Bengals, the extended cultivation in the latter having been stimulated by low prices of jute. As a result there was a general decline in prices in 1909. The timely and well-distributed winter rains brought fine crops to harvest in the spring of 1910. The monsoon of that year was on the whole favourable and the crops good. Prices continued to fall ; but in the case of rice a strong demand from China operated to keep the rates at the level of the previous year, particularly in Burma.

FIRE IN FORT.

A fire broke out last night at about 10-30 p.m., in a coal shop situated in Goa Street at Frere Road. The Fort fire-brigade arrived at the spot, but the fire was extinguished before its arrival.

SPORTING NEWS.

AHMEDNAGAR RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 4.

Racing was resumed at Ahmednagar on the 4th November. The programme of events was ably handicapped by Colonel Gough A. R. D., and Mr. Moloney, 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers. The attendance on the second day was even larger than on Thursday, and the racecourse presented an animated scene. The band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers played an excellent programme during the afternoon. The success of the meeting was largely due to the untiring efforts and efficient management of Captain Donovan the Honorary Secretary. The handicaps produced some excellent racing, the closest finish of the afternoon being in the Arab Handicap, where Colonel Gough and Mr. Montgomery both got every ounce out of their mounts, Sunsun winning by the shortest of heads.

Results were as follows :—

PONY HURDLE RACE HANDICAP.—Distance R. C. over 6 flights.

Capt. Donovan's Nautilus. 11st...Mr. Montgomery 1
Mr. Carter's Tom Putt, 10st, 4lbs,...Captain Rice. 2
Captain Ffrench's Pam, 10st.....Mr. Gough 3

Also ran—Bromine 12st. 4lbs., Miss Grizel, 11st. 4lbs., Khalid, 9st., Jawab, 8st. 7lbs.

Betting.—Evens Nautilus, 6 to 4 Miss Grizel 2 to 1 Tom Putt, 4 to 1 Bromine and Pam. Longer odds the others.

The Race.—Bromine and Tom Putt made the winning from Miss Grizel and Pam, followed by Nautilus, Khalid and Jawab. This order was unchanged till the mile-post where Pam came into second place. At the four furlongs post Bromine had shot his bolt and was passed by Pam who was going easily, closely attended by Tom Putt and Miss Grizel. At this point Nautilus gradually began to overhaul the leaders, and beautifully ridden, took the lead at the last hurdle, which she jumped in grand style and came on to win in a canter, by 3 lengths. Miss Grizel ran out at the last hurdle, Tom Putt running generously beat Pam in the run in by half a length. Time.—2min. 53 4-5secs.

OPEN POLO SCURRY HANDICAP.—Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.

Mr. MacMillan's Carmen 11st. 3lbs..Capt. Queripel 1
Mr. Raymond's Montalto Lass 10st.....Col. Gough 2

Also ran.—Fanny 9st. 7lbs.

Betting.—2,to 1 on Montalto Lass, evens Carmen, 7 to 1 Fanny.

The Race:—Carmen came away with a flying start and was never headed and won by two lengths, 3 lengths between second and third. Time 33 mins. 1-5 secs.

OPEN ARAB POLO SCURRY HANDICAP.—Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.

Mr. Montgomery's Suspicion 13st....Mr. Moloney 1
Capt. Grimshaw's Kildare 11st. 7lbs. .....Owner 2
Mr. A. H. Wilson's Hammond 10st. 12lbs..Owner 3

Also ran:—Sunsun 12st. 2lbs, Pleasey 9st. 10lbs.

Betting:—Evens Suspicion and Sunsun, 2 to 1 Pleasey 3 to 1 Kildare, 4 to 1 Hammond.

The Race:—Kildare and Hammond were just away, but were soon easily overhauled by Suspicion who won by 2 lengths; one length between second and third. Time, 34 mins. 2-5 secs.

HORSE HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. G. K's Majoota 10st. 10lbs..... Mr. Montgomery 1
Captain Lucas Deputy 10st. 12lbs. .....Colonel Gough 2

Also ran :—Haymaker 11st. 9lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Haymaker and Majoota, 2 to 1 Deputy.

The Race :—Haymaker was first away followed by Deputy and Majoota. Deputy came up at the bend and deprived Haymaker of the lead. Majoota whose chance appeared to be hopeless at the five furlong post closed with the leaders at the 3 furlongs and came into the straight with a clear lead, and won easily by 2 lengths ; Haymaker was last, five lengths between second and third. Time, 1min 50 2-5secs.

OPEN PONY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Colonel Logan Home's Rolling Stone 11st. 13lbs. Mr. Montgomery 1
Mr. Macmillan's Dawn 8st. 2lbs....Captain Beeson Cooke 2
Mr. Macmillan's Carmen 10st. 10lbs.....Captain Queripel 3

Also Ran:—Montalto Lass 9st. 10lbs., Bromine 9st 10lbs, Miss Grizel 8st. 11lbs.

The Race:—From a good start Montalto Lass and Carmen led the field followed by Rolling Stone, Miss Grizel and Dawn at the five furlongs Carmen gained a clean lead from Montalto Lass, and Rolling Stone gradually began to make up ground. At 3 furlongs Rolling Stone had the measure of the leaders and came on to win in a canter. Dawn who on entering the straight appeared to be absolutely out of the race came with an electric rush at the finish, and deprived his stable-companion of second money. Won by 10 lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time, 1min. 56 2-5secs.

OPEN ARAB HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Montgomery's Sunsun, 11st. 7lbs. .....Owner 1
Mr. A. H. Wilson's Hammond, 10st. 5lbs. Colonel Gough. 2
Mr. A. Montgomery's Sammy, 11st. .....Captain Queripel. 3

Also ran.—Ganymede, 9st. 7lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Sunsun, evens Sammy, 3 to 1 Hammond, 6 to 1 Ganymede.

The Race :—Sunsun and Hammond were first away, Sammy being slightly left at the 6 furlongs the field were all together with Ganymede last. At the 5 furlongs Hammond and Sunsun drew away from Sammy, who however closed with them again at the 4 furlong post. From this point it was a desperate race between Hammond and Sunsun, who came home flocked together, Sunsun only gaining the verdict in the last stride. Won by a short head, 8 lengths between second and third. Time, 2mins 2-5secs.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

[BY BOBSTAY.]

Once again the South-West Monsoon with its gloomy days, its sudden rain squalls and boisterous seas has rolled away leaving to us the clear skies, steady winds and moderate waters of the cold weather which make a Bombay Yachting Season one of the most pleasant experiences it is possible for any lover of the game to have; indeed the reliability of the breezes, and the absence of the bitter East winds and drenching rain storms, that one meets with so often in Home waters, render Bombay Harbour a veritable yachtsman's paradise. It is a great pity that more of the European residents of Bombay do not realize the charms of yacht sailing, and the pleasure which the sport is capable of yielding to its devotees, to say nothing of the benefit to health of getting away from the germ-laden dust and sweltering vapour of a tropic city. It may be that the reputation the sport has of being an expensive one deters some, and to them I can only say that the question of expense is purely a matter of personal equation and that, although yachting can be made the most expensive of sports, it can also be made, with a little care, and the use of a little brain one of the least expensive.

The Royal Bombay Yacht Club Racing season starts on Saturday next the 11th instant, and, with this event in view, all hands have been working at full pressure for the past three or four weeks getting the boats into fighting trim, and the majority will be on their moorings within the next few days.

Of the big boats Melody and Turquoise are ready and Eileen IV, after being unlucky in getting caught by the neap tides of last week, will be on her moorings by Wednesday ; Mahshuka, the Club 8 metre boat, is undergoing a thorough overhaul and should be in splendid condition when she takes the water ; it is hoped that she will prove even more popular this year, as a picnic boat, than she did last, and also that she will help in training up an enthusiastic band of yachtsmen who will, in the near future, be attempting in boats of their own to wrest, the laurels from the brows of the older men, and though the latter will certainly not yield without a tough struggle, they will as surely cheer the younger in their attempts and should they succeed will not grudge them their victory. There are quite a number of changes and new arrivals among the boats this year and we hope this will prove but a foretaste of a yachting revival in the future. The Sapphire will not appear as we hear she is to be sold for breaking up, poor Sapphire ! she deserved a happier fate, however one of her owners is replacing her by a yacht, the "Nelta," built last year to the new I. Y. R. U. 7 metre class, which took a very leading place in her class during the season just finished at Home. We believe we are correct in saying she was second, Sapphire's other owner has taken over a half share in Eileen IV.

Melody has been bought by the officers of the Royal Artillery and we wish our friends at Colaba a very successful season.

Mr. Janson's new 6 metre boat, "Maya," designed and built by Fife at Fairlie, has ceased to be an illusion in spite of her name having materialized on board the Anchor Liner "Elysia" which arrived in dock on Sunday morning. We hope the "Maya" will soon leave the "Elysia" to share in the yachting elysium mentioned above.

We hear that that veteran yachtsman, Mr. J. B. K. Maabeth has bought the Correnzia, a 6 metre boat designed by Milne which did wonders in Home waters during the season just closed, we shall watch with interest the meetings between her and the Fife boat and expect it will be a case of Greek meeting Greek. Among the Tomtits we welcome the new boat Fenella which came down to her moorings on Saturday last and congratulate her sporting owner on her trim appearance.

The Pearl has changed owners and, incidentally, her name, as she will henceforward be known as "Millie."

The Yacht Club programme for the season 1911-12 promises to be one of great interest a special feature being the number of cruising races, one to Versova on the 9th of December and three others to Hog Island later in the season. The season commences with following races to be held next Saturday. Those owners who have not already entered should do so before 6 p. m. on Thursday next.

Handicap Race for "A" Class Boats.—Start at 3-30. Course :—Committee vessel to Tucker Beacon leaving it to starboard—North Karanja Buoy to starboard—Committee Vessel, thence to Mark Buoy to port—North Karanja Buoy to port thence to Committee Vessel. Distance—11·59 miles.

Handicap Race for "B" Class Boats.—Start at 3-20. Course :—Committee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy to port—North Karanja to post thence to Committee Vessel. Distance—8·45 miles.

Handicap Race for "C" Class Boats'—Start at 3-10. Course :—Committee Vessel to Mark Buoy to port—North Karanja Buoy to port Committee Vessel, thence round short course. Distance—7·95 miles.

Handicap Race for Ships Boats.—Course :—No. 5 reversed.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th November.

1. Riding School will be held daily for all members and particularly those members in possession of Remounts.

2. To-day Tuesday the 7th instant - Commanding Officer's Parade. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

3. It is notified for information that the Standing Camp opens on the morning of Saturday the 11th instant, Members wishing to reside there or spend week end are requested to notify the Sergt-Major Head-Quarters, Council Road.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th November.

981. Detail of Parades :—

To-day Tuesday the 7th inst—Lecture for all N C Officers at Head-Quarters, Council Road, at 6-30 p.m. All Officers are invited to attend.

H.—Bugle Practice at the Bo Ed Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

Wednesday the 8th Inst—"G" Coy Recruits Parade at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7 30 a. m.

III —Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with caps.

Subject—1 Battalion drill.

2. Field Service Regulations, Part I, Outposts Sections 75 to 89.

Friday, the 10th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

983. Signallers—The Signallers of "G" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, until further orders.

983. Maxim Gun—Instructional Class will be held at Head-Quarters, Council Road on Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. until further orders.

984. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firings as follows :—(for all classifiring members will take their Sidearms to the Range).

Thursday, the 9th inst "F" Coy.
Saturday, the 11th inst "O" Coy.
Sunday, the 12th inst "G" Coy.
Tuesday the 14th inst "D" Coy.
Thursday, the 16th inst "G" Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

985. The Indo-Transvaal Competition will be fired for by this Corps at Ghat Kopar Range on Sunday 19th inst, the Range has been allotted for practice on Wednesday 8th and 15th inst., by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a. m. All members wishing to compete should attend for practice on these days,

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.

Bombay, 7th November,

266. Parades—E E Company Tuesday 7th November 1911 :—

The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6 30 p.m. on Tuesday 7th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Ligh Manning.

267. Parade—The D R F Class will parade at the Old Saluting Battery at 7 15 a m on Wednesday 8th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

268. Parade—Thursday 9th instant—Officers only. All Officers will parade at Head Quarters at 7-15 a m with Sam Brown Belts and Swords.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

269 O Os Parades—Saturday 11th instant—Commanding Officers Parade.

Nos 1, 2, and E E Companies will parade as strong as possible for Company and Battalion Drill.

Dress—Drill Order, khaki with rifles and Side Arms. Helmets to be worn with Chin Straps down.

Officers will wear Khaki breeches, putties and Swords.

Parade at Head Quarters at 5-15 p. m sharp.

271. Duties—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday 12th instant :—

No 1 Company Sergeant C B Banks.
No 2 Company Sergeant O M P Clyne.

272. Musketry—The G I P Rly Vol Rifle Range will be available for Spoon Competition on Sunday 12th instant. Train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-30 a.m. Ranges 800, 900, and 1,000 yard

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

Result of Spoon Competition of the 5th Nov. 1911:—

300 yards.			Score.
Sergt Banks	...	...	29 +4=33
Sergt Gubbins	...	...	30 +2=32
Sapper Wilson	...	...	22 +9=31
Gunner Hayward	...	...	26 +4=30
600 yards.			Score.
Gunner Mitchell	...	...	31 —7=38
Sapper Mooney	...	...	30 —5=35
Sergt Forbes	...	...	32 +1=33
C S M I Borrett	...	...	29 —3=32

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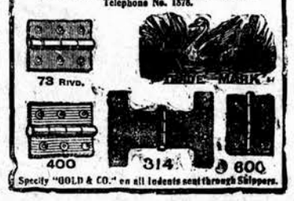

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THE FIGHT AGAINST DYSENTERY.

The Physician's Greatest Ally.

WHEN Dysentery is playing havoc with the health and strength of the unfortunate sufferer, he has urgent need of nourishment which is easily digestible, does not irritate the bowel, and is capable of sustaining his strength, which is always greatly undermined by the disease.

When the acute stage is over, he has an even more imperative need of something which will restore his old feeling of health, bring back his sensation of well-being and strength, enable him to put on the weight he has lost, and present an appearance less like that of a skeleton.

There is nothing which will do both these things so rapidly, so thoroughly and so permanently as Sanatogen. The reason is that no preparation known to Science has so powerful an action on the various systems of the body which have been affected by the disease.

Sanatogen has been proved to be more easily digested than any other food preparation. It, therefore, puts the minimum strain on the weakened organs of digestion.

It has been described by doctors as a "food which is all food and no waste" therefore, it cannot irritate the intestines which, in dysentery, are peculiarly sensitive to any irritating food.

It has a powerful tonic and restorative effect on the nervous system, because it contains the salt of phosphorus which is found in them ; it, therefore, feeds the brain and the nerves in the most perfect, as well as the most rapid, manner.

By reason, too, of this phosphorus salt, which that distinguished physician, Sir William Gowers, and other eminent men, have shown to be of primary importance to the blood-making organs, it increases the number of red blood corpuscles as well as the quality of their colouring matter. As the body's waste products are burnt up through the medium of the blood, it is obvious that the better its condition the more thoroughly is this all-important vital function carried out.

In consequence of these three actions of Sanatogen, as well as of others on the other great organs of the body, the health and strength of the sufferer from dysentery are soon brought to a high degree of excellence and, what is not less important, the sufferer is so fortified against the disease that it is far less likely to recur.

Here is a medical opinion—taken from thousands of others—of its value in such complaints :—

Dr. A. H. T., Dum Dum, Bengal :—"I have used Sanatogen with most gratifying results in several cases convalescing from Malaria, Dysentery and Typhoid. I freely admit its nerve tonic action and highly nutritive value. Furthermore, I have tried it personally and have derived great benefit from its use. It increases the appetite and imparts energy to the body by the stimulating influence it has upon the powers of assimilation. I recommend it highly and prescribe it whenever necessary thereby shortening the period of convalescence among my patients."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A MEDLEY OF MODES.

How woman loves change! Proof, if it were needed, says a lady writer in mail week, is afforded by the zeal with which those high priests of Fashion the couturiers and milliners labour to provide new delights and surprises for her. Well was Fashion named the ever-changing goddess. This autumn one is confronted with a positive medley of modes ; every woman can find something to please her. And all the dear old colours have been given monstrously fine names. There is, for instance, prelate purple—who does not feel sobered at the thought of an episcopal gown! And our friend "old" rose did not thrill us as does rose de joie. Yet they are one and the same.

A PRETTY BREAKFAST GOWN.

A need of the moment is a comfortable and becoming breakfast gown suitable for cold, grey mornings, and not unpleasing when the sun shines. That worn by the girl in the sketch has all these merits. It is made of deep, yet soft, rose cachemire-de-soie, with a marron stripe. The only extravagance is the round buttons which outline the long sleeves. These are covered with marron worsted braid ; the loops are also of worsted. The quaintly-shaped collar is of finest lawn, embroidered with spots and inset with crochet medallions ; the narrow kilting is also of lawn.

SOME RACE GOWNS.

I recently interviewed some ravishing tailor-mades that eventually went to Newmarket. Among them was an indigo blue ratine suit, which boasted for ornament the "new" knitted woolwork, the ground of which was of darkest blue with stiff, unreal-looking roses in deep ochre and dahlia red worked thereon. The coat, like most of those of recent creation, covered the hips, and had a collar of the sailor variety, but with rounded corners. A distinctive feature was the wide cuffs, outlined with woolwork, and the big square pocket on the right hip, which reminded one somewhat of the outside pockets that frequently accompanied the "bustle" skirt. The skirt of the suit under review was straight, and fairly narrow to the knees; from there proceeded four well-pressed pleats which were held in place by plaques of wool-embroidery. At the back was a loose panel, which only extended halfway down the skirt, a welcome change, though slight. The long, loose panel threatens to become ubiquitous. The once-despised polychromatic woolwork is having its revenge. It is extraordinary how these "weird" fashions attract. The beauty-loving woman, even while she voices her disapproval of an inartistic decoration, invests in a garment so adorned. Perhaps it is the fascination of ugliness.

A COMFORTABLE SHOPPING SUIT.

A lack that is felt by most women at this time of year is a comfortable shopping suit, and one seen recently fitted this need. For its materialisation a fine material with a slightly "woolly" finish was used; fabrics with a smooth surface no longer enjoy the approbation once extended to them. The kilting could be either of silk or braid, the latter, perhaps, would be most satisfactory wear. The wrapped skirt was graceful in line, and bestowed an up to-date air on the suit. This same design could also be utilised for a visiting suit; silk serge with a velvet stripe being used for its expression.

RETURN OF THE REDINGO

BY THE WAY.

THE CHINESE SAGES AND WAR.

All the great Chinese sages denounce war. Mr. Dyer Ball, in his recently published book, "The Chinese at Home" gives several quotations on the point. That "lust of conquest will not prosper"; that "war hinders the increase of population"; that "a war of conquest is really manslaughter"; that "it destroys the balance of power between States"; that "annexation should only be when the inhabitants are favourable"; that "even a war punishment may be avoided"; that "war is generally to be deprecated"; that "there are no righteous war; instances there are of one war better than another"—these are the principles to be deduced from the Book of Mencius. Mencius always advocates a policy of peace.

BISHOP MOBERLY AND THE SARUM SEE.

The formal confirmation of the election of Dr. Ridgeway to the Sarum See helps to recall a good story or two about one of his illustrious predecessors. Bishop George Moberly (1869-1885), whose home-life formed the subject of a recent memoir—"Dulce Domum" (John Murray). Moberly had a family of fifteen children, which Miss Charlotte M. Yonge tells us, led an old country-woman on one occasion to remark to Mrs. John Keble, whose husband was vicar at Hursley: "They Mulberries' was so many that when they came into church the foremost had to look and see where the hendermost was." And it was quite a common thing for village people to inquire, "Be you Dr. Moberly's long family, then."

THE MAN WHO SENDS OUT BISHOPS.

When the news of his being made a bishop reached Brighstone, I. O. W., the household and village were greatly excited. The housemaids cried, as they made the beds, between joy at the Doctor's promotion and grief at leaving Brighstone, the choral society, and all their friends there. Russell the old clerk, was triumphant. "For," said he, "I have brought up and sent out two bishops." The old man, who remembered the Wilberforces well, had previously told the Moberlys confidentially that the village opinion was that 'the Doctor is one of the picked six, and will soon be—hoisted!' We trust that Dr. Ridgeway has had a good friend similar to old Russell to "hoist" him.

THE INSPIRATION OF "MARIE-CLAIRE."

An attempt was made the other day to ascertain from one of Madame Andoux's literary friends by what means her charming little story, "Marie-Claire," came to be written: What are her methods of work?—The same as those of other people. But didn't you and her other literary friends help her?—Certainly not. All that we did was to recommend her a book which would be a useful literary model. What book was that?—The bible. And certainly the artless style of "Marie-Claire" has something of the direct simplicity of Holy Writ.

SCOTTISH PUPILS' "HOWLERS."

Sir John Struthers has some humorous stories to tell in his annual report on secondary education about the answers given by Scottish pupils in examination papers. A Higher Grade candidate wrote of John Hampden as follows: He first appeared in history in the reign of King John, when he refused to pay shipmoney. We hear no more about him till the Civil War, when he was killed on Chalgrove Field." Another student, this time in the Lower Grade, stated that Wolsey "died in the train" on his way to the scaffold; and a third showed that he had reached the intermediate stage without knowing of the massacre of Glencoe!

INDIAN CORN IN SNOWDONIA.

The farmers of Rhyd-Ddu, on the slopes of Snowdon, are now in the midst of another hay harvest—the second crop of hay being the heaviest ever known in that district. A more remarkable instance of the results of the exceptional summer we have just passed through is, however, forthcoming in the same parish. Here, within three miles of the summit of Snowdon, and at Llanfrothen, on the Merionethshire side of Snowdonia, there is growing wild quite a flourishing crop of maize. The plants are between six and seven feet high, with fine healthy foliage, and the Indian corn which they bear is rapidly approaching a state of ripeness.

THE CHURCHES AND THE CHILDREN.

At the Sabbath School Conference, held in Edinburgh the other night, Lord Guthrie, in a frank and fearless speech, spoke [illegible] various changes in the order of public worship. [illegible] most important and urgent of these is the proposal to give up the morning service entirely to the children. This, as the "Edinburgh Dispatch" observes, involves a great, even a radical, alteration in the attitude of the churches towards the young. In the past the practice has been to give the best of the churches' activities to adults, and to regard the religious instruction of the young as an altogether subsidiary concern. That practice, our contemporary thinks, is based on a false conception; it is unscientific, and in total opposition to all modern ideas on child training."

A POSTHUMOUS TOLSTOY PLAY.

The "Artistic Theatre" in Moscow recently witnessed the first performance of a posthumous play by Tolstoy, called "The Living Corpse," which is claimed to take the first place among that writer's dramatic remains. It is in twelve scenes, and the last one especially is said to have made a great impression by reason of its tragic simplicity. The story is as follows: Fedor Protassof, the hero of the play and a scion of the old nobility, has given great dissatisfaction to his wife, Lisa, and her mother, by reason of his unstable character; and now that he has disappeared, after dissipating money that did not belong to him, the mother hopes that her daughter will finally renounce him and seek her happiness elsewhere.

"A LIVING CORPSE."

Lisa writes to an old friend of her youth, Victor Karenin by name, and asks him to come and see her, but with the intention of enlisting his services to look for Fedor, and not for any ulterior motive, such as her mother has in view. Karenin finds the [illegible] man in the company of gipsies in a Moscow [illegible] but Fedor refuses to return to his wife. He [illegible] can only make her unhappy, and so he [illegible] to disappear. The idea of suicide gradually [illegible] pe in his mind, and he finally writes a [illegible] Lisa informing her of his intention. He is [illegible] d in the act, however, by a gipsy girl, [illegible] e secretly loved. In the meantime Lisa has [illegible] d the letter, and believes herself to be a [illegible]. In the ninth scene we find Fedor in a [illegible] dram-shop, a ragged beggar amongst beg[illegible], and he relates to them how he once went [illegible] to the water," and since then has only existed as [illegible] "living corpse." He is overheard by a former [illegible] nemy, who informs the police, and Fedor is taken [illegible] into custody. His identity is established, and it then [illegible] transpires that Lisa, believed herself free, has mar[illegible] ed Karenin.

THE CLIMAX.

Then follows a scene in court, where she is [illegible] ed for bigamy, and accused of having known that [illegible] r first husband was still alive. The jury retire [illegible] consider their verdict, and the scene changes to [illegible] corridor in the building. Fedor enters and shoots himself before the verdict has been pronounced, and Lisa flings herself on his dead body. As no applause is given at the "Artistic Theatre," the opinion of the audience could not be ascertained, but cheap editions of the printed play sold like wildfire in the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow. The rights both of reprinting and of performance have been waived.

"I'LL GIVE IT TO THE 'TIMES.'"

Some amusing encounters with the lady journalist are described in the article from which we quote. Just upon the stroke of two one morning a grandly attired lady with a chaperon appeared at the Fleet-street office of the "Glasgow Herald." She explained how she had been to a magnificent function, spoke to some of the ladies, and saw members of Parliament, historians, scientific men, and doctors. Before allowing me to look at the manuscript she wanted to know how much she would get for it, and whether I would pay for the cab. Some of these women seemed to think that if they used a cab and did not appear till two o'clock the news would be considered more important. I explained that her report was too late to be of any use to us. "O, then," she said with a haughty air, "I'll give it to the 'Times'." On another occasion a smartly attired young lady of a different type came and offered to do an article on the death of Matthew Arnold. She was told that he had been dead for about a week. "O, I did not know it was so long," said she, and sailed out of the room. These ladies are in closer touch with public events now.

MEN AND MATTERS.

MR. SPEAKER.

A rumour has been circulated that the Speaker intends to retire from politics before the end of the present Parliament, and the Peurith Liberals are bestirring themselves. But we are sure that they themselves join in the general hope that their activity is premature. In view of the new and very difficult duties just imposed on the occupant of the Chair, Mr. Lowther's retirement would be disastrous. During the six critical years since his first election to the Speakership, Mr. Lowther has never made a mistake, and his hold on the House is all-powerful. As he is only 56, one may fairly hope that he will retain the Speakership for many years.

WELCOME HOME.

Lord Grey arrived at Liverpool, in mail week on a typical October day. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool, who recently bid farewell to the Duke of Connaught, has now welcomed his predecessor home. Lord Grey entered upon that series of dinners which are the penalty of successful administrators. One hopes that he will soon find himself able to take his place among the Unionist fighters who look to him for bold advocacy of those Imperialist ideas which he has so successfully applied in Canada.

AN AUTHORESS.

Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, whose new book, "Pastels from the Southern Cross," was published in mail week is well-known as a novelist and poet. "The King's Revoke" is perhaps the most popular book she published. She married in 1879, the Master of the Temple, and one of her sons, Mr. Maurice Woods is already recognised as a forceful and able writer and speaker in the Unionist party. He contested Bristol against Mr. Birrell, and reduced the majority of the champion of slaughtered babes by half.

THE BISHOP'S DILEMMA.

There is a pathetic simplicity in the Bishop of Truro's belief that the Government will drop their Welsh Church Bill when they examine their own proposals or realise their dishonesty. Truro is a long way from Westminster, and the Bishop is perhaps unacquainted with the considerations which decide a Radical Government's policy. Nor is it unnatural that the Bishop should appeal to the old principles of traditional Liberalism, for he is a Liverpool man, and grew up in the Lancashire of Cobden and Bright. He returned to Liverpool some twelve years after taking his degree and held a cure there until 1894, when he was made Dean of Ely.

MORE REMINISCENCES.

The interesting announcement is made that Lord Wemyss is engaged in writing his reminiscences. Though one believes that "Toby M.P." is mistaken in his view that Lord Wemyss distinctly remembers the death of Queen Anne, his recollections reach back to the early part of last century. He was born before Queen Victoria, and was in his teens at the time of the Reform Bill, an episode which he must remember clearly enough. As for railways, Lord Wemyss was grown up before they came into general use.

AN OBEDIENT PARTY.

It is announced that the Labour party is about to hold a meeting to consider its course of action during the autumn session. The little formality will deceive nobody. All the world knows that it will protest against the Government's methods; the Master of Elibank will then give a hint that this kind of thing must not go too far; and the sham opposition will collapse. And from then till Christmas, and for an indefinite period afterwards, Labour will be in the Government's pocket.

DISCREDITED POLITICIANS.

A year ago the Labour party had lost most of its influence, thanks to its own incapacity and lack of independence. Now it is utterly bankrupt in political credit. Its leaders had no influence whatever over those whom they were supposed to represent during the great strike; they certainly have no influence in any other quarters. What the Labour party wants is more backbone and less gas.

TURKISH POLITICS.

Said Pasha has got his vote of confidence after a somewhat amusing interlude. The Opposition agreed to support him if he would dismiss those members of his Cabinet who had served in the late Ministry. Said diplomatically agreed, but, in true Turkish fashion, asked for two months' delay, which was, of course, refused. The humour of the Opposition's demand will be realised when it is remembered that one of the threatened Ministers is Mahmud Shevker, the Generalissimo, who is the real master of Turkey. By attacking him the Opposition made it certain that Said would get his vote of confidence.

A VIENNESE CONCESSION.

One doubts if the postal and telegraph officials at Vienna will be satisfied with the result of their agitation. They asked for an increase of wages, and they are now to be given—a new cap. That is the kind of answer that does not turn away wrath. If they agitate again they may get a new pair of boots a piece. Their wages are not high, and the recent increase in the price of living—which has never been cheap in Vienna—has hit them hard.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Full details are now available of the recent Civil Service examination. Oxford, as usual, supplies more successful candidates than any other university, though a Cambridge man heads the list. Seven appointments only are made to the home service, and a few men high up in the list have withdrawn rather than go out to India. The Indian appointments this year total 51, and there are 28 Eastern cadetships. As is usually the case, most of the Cambridge candidates have spent a year at special preparation for the examination, while the majority of the Oxford men sat directly after their schools.

LATE PRINCE TROUBETZKOI.

There is probably more in the political unpopularity assigned as a motive for the assassination of Prince Troubetzkoi than appear on the surface. When the Tsar, at the private audience which he gave to the Moscow Congress of Zemstvos and Mayors on June 19, 1905, promised the National Assembly, he was addressed by Prince Troubetzkoi for half an hour in terms which, as one authority asserted "would in other days have led to a visit to Siberia." And, by a remarkable coincidence, a year later to a day, on June 19, 1906, the Prince's corps, the 1st Battalion of the Preobrajensky Regiment, mutinied, and was arrested—290 men and six officers, including Prince Troubetzkoi—and ordered to Medved, in the Government of Nowgorod, disarmed, disgraced, and accompanied by two Finnish regiments.

SENIOR NAVAL COMMANDER AT HANKOW.

Although not yet sixty years of age, Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe, who has taken command of the "foreign" forces—English, German, French, and American—at Hankow by reason of his superior rank, has spent forty-six years in the Navy. He started his life afloat at the age of thirteen, and was only thirty when he took part in the battle of Telel-Kebir. He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty for some years, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron some twelve months ago. He was in command of the Ophir when the King and Queen made their memorable colonial tour at the beginning of King Edward's reign.

NOVEL TABLES.

It would be interesting to know whether Mr. J. M. Barrie, who has given us at last the story of Peter Pan in book form, still adheres to the method of work which years ago he formulated into a recipe. An editor wrote to him asking the novelist to inform the readers of a magazine how he wrote. Mr. Barrie's reply, scribbled on a crumpled sheet of paper that evidently had been used to wrap tobacco, ran as follows:—

JOURNALISM.

2 pipes	=	1 hour	
2 hours	=	1 idea	
1 idea	=	3 paragraphs	
3 paragraphs	=	1 leader	

FICTION.

8 pipes	=	1 ounce
7 ounces	=	1 week
2 weeks	=	1 chapter
20 chapters	=	1 nib
2 nibs	=	1 novel

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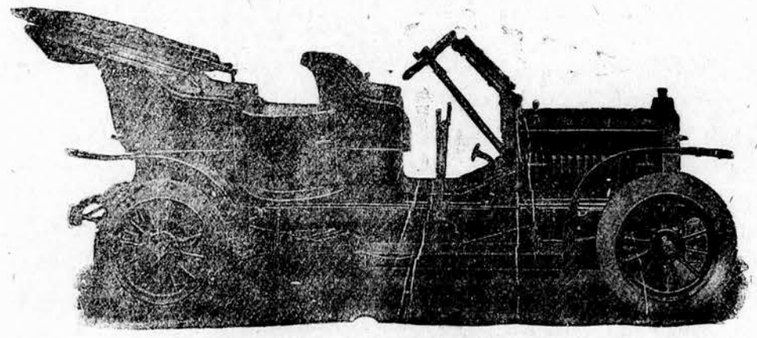

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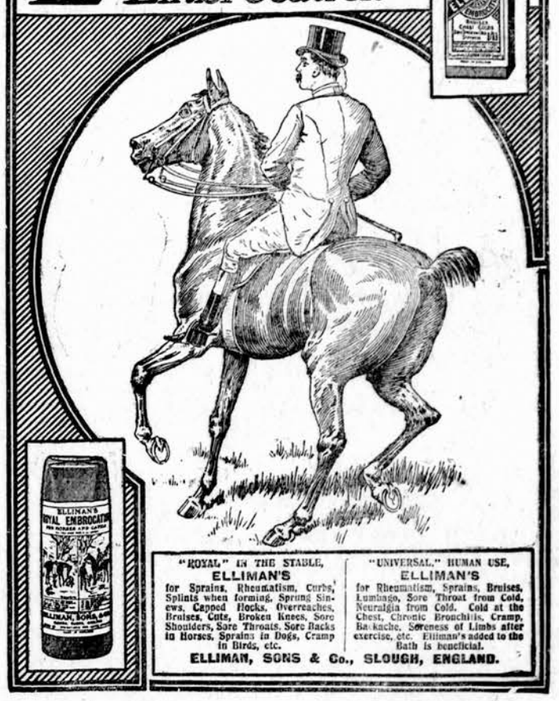

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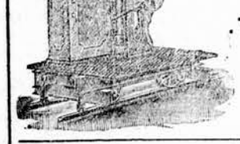

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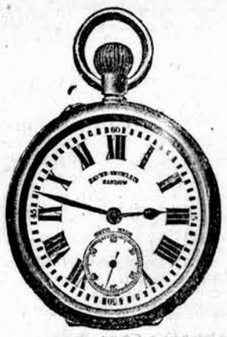

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A Clergyman

Nervous Collapse, Brain Fag, Neuralgia—

For *getting things done*, making things go, the invigorating stimulus of Phosferine cannot be equalled, says the Rev. A. H. Field. Fully aware that as a clergyman he is *bound* to make *sure* of the accuracy of his estimation of Phosferine, this gentleman states that, distinct from other cases, he has *verified* and *tested* the efficacy of the tonic *himself*. It was Phosferine, and Phosferine alone, he says, which raised him from the nervous collapse, remedied the brain-fag and neuralgia which held down his efforts and arrested his plans over a lengthy period. Since taking Phosferine he is entirely free from nervous distresses, and can put his whole heart and energies into his work, and indeed, such is his activity that he has roused many helpers to his cause. Experience has taught the Rev. A. H. Field that numbers of people do not realise their languor and half-hearted efforts are due to *lack of nerve force*, and he believes they will quicker appreciate the efficacy of Phosferine by learning of his own recovery.

Have No Existence Now.

Rev. A. H. Field, 336, Brettenham Road, Walthamstow, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to testify to the beneficial effects of Phosferine in many cases of nervous disorder, where I have advised the use of your tonic. Some four years ago I myself had a nervous breakdown, and a friend advised Phosferine. I took his advice, and I speedily found that I had acted wisely, for the neuralgic pains and the mental weariness soon took flight, and I was thoroughly braced up. Recently some members of my church, at my suggestion, tried the remedy, and were quite satisfied with the beneficial results. 'I have advised its use now for nearly four years, and in no case has it yet proved a failure. When one thinks of the great number of so-called nerve remedies, it is satisfactory to find at least *one* upon which reliance can be placed. I wish your Phosferine every success. When preaching away, I have noticed Phosferine finds a place in the village homes.'

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 Size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.

The best known Remedy for

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Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

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DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, legs, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

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I tried good many European and native Doctors but to effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIA

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE

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Yours faithfully,

J. W. BRABBY Government Telegraphs.

8th September, 1909.

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